

Jacksonville

Bennettsville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLVI.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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AT WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Once in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

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& ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial District and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

once formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

PAUL BRADFORD H. L. STEVENSON

BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY - A T - L A W .

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GARDEN, ALA.

JOHN M. TURNLEY

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, in the counsels of the law, and in the various counties in the supreme and federal courts of the state.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

CHARLES V. MORTON,

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

THE WINTER DAISY.

The river flows with hasty wood and keen,
Biting the red earth from the broken hedge;
The dull-eyed sparrow dozes on the hedge,
Dreaming the world is clothed in fruitful green;

And only wakes to hunger and the spleen,
Leaves blackbirds dig for grubs with h. wedges;

The winter moon stares wildly from the sea,
Half-crusted that not a minnow can shee

glean
Half-crusted that not a minnow can shee

The Republican

SATURDAY, Sept. 1, 1883.

TO OUR PATRONS.

On or before the 1st of October we expect to bring out the REPUBLICAN in an entirely new dress, all-home print. To this end we have already purchased a power press and ordered the necessary type. To make this improvement will involve a cash outlay on our part of over one thousand dollars. Many of our subscriber and advertisers are long in arrears to us. We ask those to settle at once, as we do not want to have to put out any accounts for collection. We also ask those of our subscribers, who have an interest in the old paper, to speak a word for it, and help us swell its subscription list. We want a largely increased list. We will give our patrons a paper that will be a pleasure to read both for the beauty of its make up and the character of its matter.

State Normal School.

This institution will open for the reception of pupils Monday the 3rd day of September. The Board of Directors have decided that tuition shall be paid quarterly in advance. Pupils will go to the College and be classified, so as to determine what they shall pay. The parent will be informed by note what class the child is prepared to enter, whether Primary, Intermediate or Collegiate, and the parent will at once know what it will be necessary for him to pay in order to enter the child regularly. He should then call on H. L. Stevenson, Esq., the Treasurer of the Board, and pay for one fourth of the term, and he will then be furnished a ticket for each child entered, which will entitle them to entry in the school. This is necessary, in order that the faculty may have nothing to do with the collection of tuition. Pupils who enter the Normal Department will have to pay only the incidental fee. This likewise will be paid the Treasurer of the Board. It will greatly facilitate matters if parents, who design sending their children, would send them to the school Monday, for purposes of classification.

THE RICHEST COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

What a Shrewd Railroad Man Thinks of Calhoun.

A prominent railroad man, for whose opinion we have great respect, a shrewd, far-seeing man, whose opportunities for noting Southern development have been great, remarked to us Saturday that Calhoun was to-day the richest county in the United States in developed and undeveloped wealth. Anniston, he said, has shown to the world the vast capabilities of the county. Men of wealth are rushing into it with avidity. Property is rapidly appreciating in value. Railroad construction is going on at an unparalleled rate. The whole people of Calhoun are feeling the quickening impulse, and things will be very lively in Calhoun for some years hence.

"This is precisely what a prominent business man of Rome remarked to us some months ago," we said.

"It is true; he knew what he was talking about," was his reply.

The road advocated by Maj. W. J. Sykes in his lecture Tuesday night was a line from Cairo, Ill., to the South East Atlantic, either at Savannah or Brunswick, crossing the Tennessee River at Guntersville and passing through Calhoun county. The distance from Cairo to Savannah will not exceed 650 miles, or at the farthest 700 miles.

This road from Cairo Illinois to Savannah or Brunswick Georgia, will cross all the leading rail-roads in the Southern States and run parallel with none, and will be the straightest line from the South East Atlantic to St. Louis and Chicago.

Calhoun and her Newspapers.

Calhoun county, besides having more miles of railroad than any other county in the State, and greater natural wealth and advantages than any county in the United States, has more first class newspapers, to advertise these advantages, than any county in Alabama. There are now five newspapers in the county with an aggregate circulation of eleven thousand copies. In a short while three of these offices will be supplied with first class power presses. Two have power presses now. One of the five may, at an early day, be issued as a daily; at least that is the present calculation of its founders. If there is any county in the State, including those that have large cities, that can beat this record, we would be glad to see it traited out.

We hear it rumored that a syndicate of capitalists have begun or are about to begin negotiations for the purchase of extensive tracts of land in the delightful valley of Alexandria. Our people do not properly appreciate what a fine country they have. Outsiders can see it, and are ready to pay good prices for it. For our part we shall be sorry to see the old give place to the new. While we welcome strangers in our midst, we should dislike to see the old residents, who rescued this country from the wilderness, crowded out. There is room for those who are here and more too.

Mr. Chas. R. McCall, one of the most promising of the young journalists of the State, has recently become political editor of the Troy Messenger.

Calhoun's Mineral Waters.

Calhoun is rich in mineral waters. Seven miles west of Jacksonville, on the E. & W. R. R. are the celebrated Schenck Sulphur springs, the most pleasant and the strongest black and white sulphur in the South. Nine miles north of here 12 miles off the S. R. & D. R. R., on the mountains, are fine mineral springs owned by Dr. C. J. Clark, of Selma. The water is strong in iron and other mineral elements. One and a fourth miles east of Jacksonville, at the foot of the Blue mountains, is a fine, strong Chalybeate spring. In the corporate limits of Jacksonville are two wells, strongly impregnated with both sulphur and iron. Limestone and free-stone waters can be found near all these springs. Near White Plains, on land owned by Mr. Little, is a very bold and strong Chalybeate spring, noted for its curative properties in skin and other diseases. Further down the valley, near the Borders and Williams plantations, in the mountains, very fine mineral springs have, within the last three years, been discovered, valuable in female complaints, lung diseases and dropsy. Wonderful effects have followed the use of this water. At Sulphur Springs, in the Southern part of the county, is another noted mineral spring. Lately valuable mineral springs have been opened one and one half miles east of Anniston and about two and a half miles north east of Oxford on a straight line. Here are found, in close proximity, sulphur, iron, epsom, freestone, limestone and other various kinds of waters. In fact, within a short distance fifty-five springs have been opened of various kinds. Some of these waters have been subjected to chemical analysis and found to be very valuable. These are only a few of the mineral springs with which the county abounds, that we call to mind as we write. Railroads are cutting the county up in various directions and most of these places are easily accessible by rail. Some of these springs will be improved, and when that is done, people South of us will not have to go further North than Calhoun to find everything the seeker after health could desire.

THE EAST AND WEST RAILROAD.

This road, when finished, will reach from Cedartown Ga., to Birmingham Ala., and traverses the finest timber and mineral country in the South.

On the 28th, the formal opening of the Road from the E. T. V. & Ga., at a point four miles above here, to the Broken Arrow Coal mines, was signalized by an excursion of business men from Atlanta, Jacksonville and other points to Broken Arrow, stopping en route at Schenck's celebrated Sulphur Springs, which are on the line of this road. Indisposition from the effects a severe cold prevented us from forming one of the party. We shall, however, at an early day go over the line, and give our readers the benefit of our observations. There seems to be no doubt that the coal from the Broken Arrow mines, is the best, in all respects, for manufacturing purposes, that has been developed in the State. During the war this coal was sent, by flats on the Coosa, to Montgomery and Mobile, and used in manufactures, and was then pronounced to be superior to any coal from anywhere. It makes seventy-one per cent of coke. We do not know how it will do for grate purposes. On this there is conflict of opinion. Some of it has been brought here, and one gentleman who has used it as a matter of experiment, reports it good for this purpose. This coal can be laid down in Jacksonville very much cheaper than the Montevalo coal, and, if it be demonstrated that it is a good grate coal, we will all draw our supplies from Broken Arrow. The East & West Railroad Management will afford our people every favor that can be reasonably asked.

Maj. Sykes' Lecture.

We have not space to do the lecture of Maj. Wm. J. Sykes on the subject of "Alabama and her Resources," full justice in this issue. It was full of valuable facts and suggestions that we shall note from time to time. He successfully refutes the charge that Alabama has not advanced in the last ten years. The contrary is shown. Alabama has progressed more in that time than any surrounding State in proportion.

The Auditor's Report and United States Census were drawn on by the Major to substantiate every fact. We wish every man in town could have heard the lecture. He was amazed that Jacksonville was not full of small manufactures and is clearly of the opinion that we do not know our own advantages.

Messrs. Alex. M. Willingham, of the Cartersville Free Press, and Will Wilke of the American, published in the same city, called on us Wednesday, on their return over the East & West road to Broken Arrow, with the party of excursionists from Atlanta, Cartersville, Jacksonville and elsewhere. Since the glowing account these other gentlemen have given of the pleasures of the trip, we more than ever regret the bad cold that prevented us from going. The REPUBLICAN had no representative on the trip, but we shall use the notes of Mr. Percy Clark, if we can get them, and speak of it in a future issue.

There is more wealth developed and undeveloped, between Jacksonville and Cairo, a distance of 340 miles, than in any other direction for the same distance.

RAILROAD ROUTE, FROM CHATTANOOGA TO PENSACOLA.

Advantages of the Proposed Route by One Who Knows.

MR. EDITOR:—A distinguished citizen of your county has written me asking for the publication of my views of a Railroad route, of which I have several times spoken to friends, and have also mentioned briefly in one or two newspapers—a route from Chattanooga Tennessee to Pensacola Florida if desired. Of course my knowledge of railroads and railroad routes is very limited, and I hesitate to make any pretensions in that way; but as I have been repeatedly assured that men of capital are thinking of this route, and that they would be pleased to know what I have to say about it, I will venture to send you this article. I may be further allowed to say that for twenty-five or thirty years I have believed that a railroad will at some time be run over that line. I have something familiar with the route for that number of years.

1. Then first, I assume that an air line, or nearly so as you will find in any mineral country, can be had from Chattanooga to Montgomery without encountering any serious difficulties.

2. It will be shorter as to distance by at least seventy-five miles than any route now in use between these two cities.

3. It will pass through a very fine country for railroad business over the whole route; and over at least seven-eighths of the line, it will be so far removed from any existing roads as to give it complete control of the business of a vast country, except the roads and the rivers that it will cross.

THE ROUTE.

1. Leaving Chattanooga the line will pass down McElroy's Cove, between Lookout mountain and Pigeon mountain, a distance of twenty-five to thirty-five miles—one of the richest and most beautiful valleys in North Georgia, now in a high state of cultivation—and in these mountains, on either side, there are vast deposits of both iron and coal. Perhaps the most serious difficulty on the whole line will be in getting out of that Cove, at or near Alpine, Georgia; but there is an easy gap near at hand, and either of two routes out of the Cove can be chosen.

2. The line will thence lead down through Brooksville Valley, Alabama, and on to Gaylesville, Cornwall Iron Furnace, Round Mountain Iron Furnace, crossing Coosa river at Centre or Cedar Bluff in Cherokee county. Brooksville Valley is a fine country with large iron deposits, and the two large turnaces already mentioned would furnish heavy freights; and they have no outlet but the river.

3. From Coosa river to Jacksonville, or via Ohatchie and Alexandria to Aniston, the line passes through a country of fine-timbers, iron deposits and water-power of no mean character.

4. Of the route from Aniston to Sylacauga I need say nothing, as this important link is now being built.

5. From Sylacauga to Montgomery the route is equally inviting as regards iron, timber and water-power, and, as any one can readily see, the whole route passes through a country greatly in need of railroad facilities, as capable of remunerative response to capital invested as any line in the State of Alabama.

6. From Jacksonville to Talladega the line will have to contend with a parallel road. At Alpine, Georgia the route is about 40 miles from home. At Goodwater it would be an equal distance from any so-called parallel road to Montgomery.

7. The line could be extended from Montgomery to Pensacola through one of the finer timber regions in the South, and a good country in many other respects.

8. Whatever may be said for any other cities, Chattanooga is the "Gate City of the South," and from the South it is the Gate city of the North and the North-West, and destined to become more so constantly. And Montgomery comes as near being the central city as any other that can be mentioned. And confessorally Pensacola is unsurpassed as a harbor; and the route brings its business in easy connection with Mobile and New Orleans at connecting points on the whole line.

9. If the liberal and wisely directed capital at Aniston chooses to neglect this opportunity with the Aniston and Atlantic road, some other capital will seize it at no very distant day. It is too rich to remain undeveloped much longer.

10. An additional word as to the directness of the route. Take any good map and put one end of a straight edge on Pensacola and the other on Chattanooga, and it will be seen that the line will pass over Montgomery and very near Talladega, Anniston and Gaylesville Alabama and Alpine Georgia.

Now, Sir, Editor, I have no money to invest—"no cause to grid." I have simply complied with a request that I did not feel at liberty to ignore.

Very Respectfully,
J. J. D. ENRICO.

Talladega, Ala. Aug. 27.

A short time before his death, Judge Black was questioned in regard to his opinion of the outlook for 1884. He said he hoped the old ticket would not be nominated unless it were reversed, Hendricks and Tilden.

He believed that Tilden might fill the office of Vice President creditably, and Hendricks would make an admirable President; but his choice was Hancock; he was for Hancock inside and out, right and left, and under all circumstances.

The following statement, of general interest to our State, is taken from the Montgomery Advertiser:

Under an act of the Legislature authorizing the settlement of certain indebtedness of the late A. & C. Railroad by the State in 1871, the sum of \$40,000 was paid into the Treasury on Monday last and a matter which has been hanging fire for years, and causing a vast deal of trouble, has been settled. This about winds up the State's complications on account of railroad troubles.

Mr. F. W. Bowdon, of Talladega, has been retained for the prosecution of the Jenkins brothers for the murder of Rev. J. Lane Borden, at Mansfield Louisiana.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—Ex-Governor Benj. Conly, postmaster at Atlanta, and five attachés of the post office were removed to day. The removal was wholly unexpected by the public. The cause is said to be general dissatisfaction.

When Ladies are Attractive.

All ladies know their faces are most attractive when free from pimples. Parker's Ginger Tonic is popular among them because it banishes impurities from blood and skin and makes the face glow with health.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Sept. 1—6.

Wrought Iron Range Company St. Louis, Mo.

We the undersigned citizens of below named counties, State of Alabama, each having in use one of the Home Comfort Wrought Iron Cooking Ranges, manufactured by the Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, and sold through our country by traveling salesmen, take the greatest pleasure in recommending the Range to the public as being all in every respect that is claimed for it by the Salesmen. The Home Comfort Range is made bodily of Wrought Iron and heats quicker, cooks faster and more uniform with less fuel than any Stove we ever used.

Shelby County.

B F Cunningham, E J Udy,	John Platt,	W R Rye,
G W Moore, M B Bell,	John Hardwick,	T G Willis,
J H Page, Wm Ogle,	Mrs S A Alexander, John Fancher,	Wm Willis,
S J Harmon, W W Willis,	Elias Casper,	J P Doss,
R A Bright, Jas Conner,	W H Masters,	J S Ferrell,
P W Haskins,	J B Murrell,	S M Green,

P W Haskins,	J S Bernhart,	J H Browning,
	W J Lybrand,	Greech Merrell,

		J M Taylor.
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Chilton County.

Eliza Morris, S A Curry,	Analisa Headley	M Aldridge
W C Hester, Wm Moore,	G B Armstrong	W Davenport
	G W Collins	Wm Walker
	J D Davenport	G A Maddox
	Jas Burnett	S J Luca
	T Y Freeman	S E Cleeker
	T J Collins	W W Waggoner
	A C Pool	W W Wims
	D A Kemp	W R Dawson
	J M Wilson	Thos Simmons
	J M Corderie	Moss Robertson
	Jas Smith	Wm Hammer

	L A Welch	T Y Eaves
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		Dallas County.
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W Hal Lee, M E Moore, S H Gay	J L Moore, J R Day, J R Crumpton	J A Carson, W S Allbritton, W V Mitchell
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A H Heath, M S McAlpine, J A Peters, W Cuttry	H G Darby, Wm Brooks	W C Crow, Y J Law, S Henderson D D
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	H M Porter	J J Morris, J W Russell, N O Hatley
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		Coosa County.
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J C Hammond, G T Miller, J H Buckee, J F Pike, A L Carapic, J M Bailey, Wm Nators, M A Carter, R L McKinnon, Wm Blocker, G W Hatchett, J N Hulshaw, G W Rush, J H Miller, V B Stone, T P Ezzekel, Ed Green, J W Smith, W C Whetstone	M W Lewis, O T Johnson, J W Johnson, A R Carlisle, A R Kent, W A L Hardy, John Smith, Wm A. L. Hardy, J W Wilson, Wm Brooks, J A Peters, W Cuttry	E Varner, T W Johnson, Wm Rogers, Albert Thomas, T M Allen, F M Gandy, J V Wilson, T Y Cunningham, E W Thomas, J M Speer, J T Nelson, N J Callaway, Hemm Miller, G M Robertson, G Y Wilkinson, G W Rush, G W Robinson, S P Robinson, P P Robinson, T P Bayesmore, T W Wright, H Avant	C M Cox, H H Buzbee, R B Crew, R D Shelton, J W Balkier, Geo Davis, H S Noland, F S Maxwell, R G Adkins, J H Hilyer, G O Godard, S R Robinson, T P Robinson, F Weldon, L F York
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		Elmore County.
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J T Johnson, J W Marshall, J B Davis, R Welch, J M Shelton & D, J A Ross, P Martin, R V Wall, E L Powers	A T Mitchell, O J Davis, P Y Davis, A D Dozier, J W H Collier, F W Avant	B M Johnson, D E Brown, R D Hill, F Oakley, D D Potts, H G Sned, T C Wallis, L F York
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		Bibb County.
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J C Cellers, J M McGraw, T Miller, L L Wyatt, W V Arnold, R H Pratt	J Bisinger, Wm Oakley, S W Davidson, John Luthan, Thornton Faucher, J C Farrington	Geo
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The Jacksonville

Miss Rasine Phillips, of Selma, visiting friends in Jacksonville.

Jacksonville wants a first class house builder to live here. He will get plenty of work the year round.

Mrs. Watt. Privott, of Memphis, accompanied by her niece Miss Minnie Brooks, are visiting relatives here.

Messrs. Melville Carpenter and Mr. Dean were the first to visit the Louisville Exposition from Jacksonville. They went last week.

Mr. Bond, a prominent lawyer of Mobile, will spend the remainder of the summer in Jacksonville. His family is with him. They board with Mrs. Frank.

Rev. Bishop Gross delivered an able lecture, with Bell as his subject, to a good audience, in the court-house, last Thursday night. It will lecture again to-night (Friday) on another subject, at the Female Academy.

BURGARY.—The store of Smith, Wiggs & Co., at Weaver's Station was entered by one of the windows Monday night and the cash drawer rifled. No clue to the perpetrators.

Maj. Dally, of Cross Plains, was with the excursionists to Broken Arrow, and dropped down with the party Wednesday to Jacksonville to catch the up train on the E. T. V. & Ga., rather than remain at the Junction.

Considerable improvement is being made on the front of the College lot. Money was readily subscribed by our people for the purpose.

Parties who may have land to sell can do better than place the same in the hands of Messrs. Stevenson & Grant. If there is no sale, there is no charge. All lands given to them for sale will be advertised free of charge to the seller.

The Prospectus for the Industrial Record and Alabama Planter has been left by Maj. Sykes with Mr. David Turner, who will receive subscribers. No payment is to be made until the first number of the Journal has been issued,

We learn that fewer true bills were found by the last grand jury than at any previous Court in this county for many years, and that only a small proportion of the few that were found, were for offenses committed since prohibition went into effect.

Land from Messrs. Crook and Driskill has been secured by the city council, and College Street will be widened and a much broader pavement be built along its entire length, for the benefit of pupils who may attend the Normal School.

Let our city fathers see to it that trees on the Spring park grounds are set out this fall in place of those that have died. By a little expenditure this can be made one of the most charming of the many charming spots about Jacksonville.

We understand that Maj. Sykes has made arrangements to have an article on Calhoun county, setting forth its varied advantages, for the October number of his journal, the Industrial Record. This article will be prepared by one of the ablest writers in the county who knows all about these advantages and will set them forth clearly and fully.

It is said that a third iron rail will be laid on the line of the E. T. V. & G. road from the Junction, four miles above here, thus forming a narrow gauge track, over which cars from the East & West Railroad will be run into Jacksonville when necessary. This is an arrangement that we hope will be made.

The last number of the SOUTHERN WORLD, published at Atlanta, has a fine sketch of the late Chancellor John Foster, under the head of "Reminiscences of an Alabama Chancellor," by Rev. Wm. Scott, which is very interesting, and which we will reproduce when we begin the publication of our all-home print.

The Board of Directors of the Jacksonville Real Estate and Building Association let out two houses to Mr. Williams and partner, of Anniston, Wednesday. The work will begin Monday. The letting of these two houses is an experiment. If the contractors do their work satisfactorily and speedily, they will probably get the contract for building all the other houses that will be put up by the Association.

It is to be regretted that our people are not prepared to entertain more summer visitors than they are. We tried hard Sunday to find a place for Mr. Lindsay and family, formerly of Mobile and now of Anniston, but found every house at which we applied already full of boarders. Mr. Lindsay has not yet completed his residence in Anniston and has to find board elsewhere until that is done. If there are any parties in Jacksonville or the suburbs thereof who can take summer boarders, we would be glad if they would leave their names at this office.

It is said that Calhoun county has now more miles of railroad than any county in the State and the construction of new roads is still going on.

Gen. Jos. W. Burke, Collector of the Port of Mobile, is at his home in Jacksonville, for a breath of our fresh mountain air. His brother Dr. Burke, of Helena, Arkansas, is also here. The Dr. visits us every summer.

The work of graveling the public square has been going on for ten days or more under the supervision of Dr. J. C. Francis. Over four hundred loads of gravel have been placed on the square so far. When complete, no amount of wet weather can make the square muddy and dust in the dry season will be unknown. Besides the work very much improves the appearance of the square.

Sunday quite a novel marriage occurred in Jacksonville. Mr. Andrew J. Berry of DeKalb county, and Miss Fannie A. McClellan of this county, drove up in front of the Court House in a buggy, and were there quickly married by Hon. A. Woods, Judge of Probate. The couple sat in the buggy during the ceremony and Judge Woods sat on the balcony of the Court House. The ceremony occupied but a few minutes, and yet a considerable crowd gathered about the spot before it was finished. Amid the congratulations of the spectators, the happy couple, at the conclusion of the ceremony, returned to the Alexandria valley from whence the fortunate groom had brought his lovely bride.

Public Dinner.

We have received a card from Richard Bell, Supt. of the Colored Institute, near Oxford, asking us to announce to the public that the colored people will give a public dinner, at the Institute building, on the 14th day of September, for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of school furniture.

Their respectfully ask the white people to patronize the dinner and thus contribute to a good cause. The whites who attend will be served at a separate table and will be courteously waited upon.

The colored people of Calhoun deserve great credit for what they have already done in the direction of building up a high school in this county for the better education of their race. They have ten acres of land in front of the Ga. Pacific depot at Oxanna, and on it have built a very creditable school house. It is owned by stockholders. Richard Bell is Superintendent; H. W. Connely is President of the Association; George Woodward is Treasurer; G. W. Kennedy is Genl. Agent and I. J. Hall is Secretary. All are colored men.

We think the white people of the county should encourage these worthy colored people in their endeavor to elevate their race by means of education, and contribute to this end as liberally as their means will allow. The management hope to open the school for the Fall session by the 17th of September.

Death of Miss Mamie Montgomery.

Miss Mamie Montgomery, one of the faculty of the State Normal School, died at her home in this place Tuesday, after an illness of only one week. Her death was sudden and unexpected, and inexpressibly shocked and grieved this community. About one year ago she came to Jacksonville and began teaching a female school. In the brief time she was with us she entwined herself about the hearts of all, young and old, and at the time of her death no one was more universally beloved. When the Board of Directors met to make up the faculty of the Normal School she was unanimously elected to a place, and it was expected of her that she would greatly contribute to the success of the institution. Her place will be hard indeed to fill.

It was not in the school room alone that the sweet influences of her pure life were felt. In the social circle, the Church, the Sunday school, she was an ornament, an exemplar, a teacher. Every movement looking to the social or intellectual benefit of our community found in her an advocate and willing worker, and yet withal, she was truly modest and retiring. The funeral services were conducted at the Methodist church, of which she was a member, by Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church. The building was densely crowded and the sad scene was affecting to the last degree. During the beautiful and impressive burial service of the church, loving friends and devoted pupils sobbed and wept, and the touching grief of children and the subdued but deeper sorrow of relatives and friends would have melted a heart of stone. The children of the Sunday Schools, dressed in pure white, gathered around her grave at the cemetery and, while they deposited evergreens and flowers, sang most sweetly a hymn that she used to love, with them: "We Shall Gather at the River." At its conclusion, the last sad rites of burial performed, with wet eyes and full hearts devoted friends and tender relatives turned from the cemetery and left all that was mortal of the loved one quietly sleeping in its precincts.

A year ago, in the Spring time, with the roses, she came to us and entered upon her short holy walk. With the fading of the flowers she hath left us, like one of them, cut down, bleak Winter will follow.

With returning

Spring, the roses will come again, but not the sweet spirit we mourn." Only the fragrance of her beautiful life is left to us. The flowers can only bring with them a sweet memory of her, and serve in loving hands to deck her grave. But, treasured, the memory of her gentle life will tend to elevate and sweeten our lives. She hath not lived in vain.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

Wall Paper.

Decorate and beautify your house.

Quaint rare and curious papers by eminent decorative artists.

Closet figures given to the trade.

If you intend to sell your house, paper it so it will bring from 25 to 35 per cent more after being papered.

Samples mailed free.

E. H. COLLOCOTT & CO.

57 Broad St. Rome, Ga.

G. J. Bryant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry country to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

An attractive, youthful appearance secured by using Parker's Hair Balsam to all who are getting gray.

When you want a glass of good whiskey, brandy or wine send to G. J. Bryant, Rome, Ga.

A good Wadship Cotton Hand Press, Cotton Box and all complete ready for packing cotton. Good as new.

C. MARTIN, Martin's X Roads, Ala. Aug. 18.

G. J. Bryant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Bryant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga. apr25-6u

Deservedly Popular.

Unless it had great merit Parker's Ginger Tonic could not be so popular. Its sale has spread remarkably everywhere, because invalids find it gives them new life and vigor when other medicines fail entirely.—Ohio Farmer.

Physicians recommend Shriner's Indian Veratrine in their practice as a superior article for destroying and expelling worms. Only 25 cents a bottle.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervousness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you. Price of Charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York City.

Very Low Rates.

During the continuance of the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing ten days) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be on sale every day, from E. & N. stations and will be good 30 days, allowing ample time to visit the Great Exposition ever held in the South and return to the Centennial at Phila.

Details of our Armament are a white powder, and when placed in water, bubbles, and takes just like soap water. It is very cooling and pleasant, a great aid upon the bony, rheumatic, gouty, etc., and especially good for the skin, leprosy, scrofula, etc.

Engines, Portable Locomotives, etc., used to a sick woman's chest, strengthen and straighten the spine, giving relief from pain, &c., &c. It is a great medicine for all diseases.

It is a great medicine for all

Marriage in China.

On the wedding day the guests assembled in the bridegroom's house. Then a procession is formed, consisting of friends, bands of music and sedan chairs decorated in red and gold, with bearers in red coats, and dressed in a sort of livery, sometimes wearing red caps. The procession starts from the house with a courier at the head. He bears a large piece of pork on a tray, to keep off malicious demons who may be lurking on the street corners and in the alleys. These demons are supposed to tackle the pork, and while they are thus occupied the procession passes on without being affected by their evil influence. At this time the bride is at her own house, arraying herself in her best dress and richest jewels. Her hair is bound up and arranged in due form by a skilled matron. After this her headdress is donned. It usually consists of some rich material sprinkled with ornaments. A large mantle is then thrown over her. It completely covers her. Last of all an enormous hat, as large as an umbrella, is placed on her head. It comes down to her shoulders, completely hiding her face. Thus rigged, she takes her seat in the red gilt marriage chair, called *kuan kuan*. When concealed in this chair she is carried to her husband by four men. When the bride is seated in the chair, her mother or some other relative locks the door and the key is given to the best man. I suppose he turns it over to the bridegroom on reaching his house. The procession returns with more care and more style. I saw one during a ramble in a Chinese town. As the bride was born past us we gave her three cheers. I dare say that all her children will be either knock-kneed or bow-legged, because of the cheeks of the barbarians. Good luck to the poor bottle-necked one. She had the best wishes of all our party, as we followed the procession for some distance, to the great astonishment of all the Chinamen on the street.

As the procession approached the bridegroom's door a band stationed there struck up a tune, and firecrackers were let off by the box until the bride was within the gate. The go-between then got the key from the bridegroom and opened the door of the sedan chair. As the bride alighted she was saluted by a small child at the side of the old man. The groom was censed within the house, and she went in to seek him. She still wore the enormous hat and mantle. When she found the groom he greeted her with great gravity. They both approached the ancestral tablet and bowed their head three times. They next took seats at a small table bearing two goblets tied together with thread and containing wine. The go-between severed the thread, but the bride failed to quench her thirst, owing to the enormous hat and mantle. The two were now man and wife. The husband took the hat and mantle from the bride, and for the first time she had a look at her. After he had looked at her for some minutes, he called in his friends and guests. They scrutinized her and made no bones of expressing their opinions concerning her charms. The tresses gave their tresses full scope, and had no mercy upon the poor bride. She took it all without making any disagreeable answer, for fear that the match would be considered an unlucky one. These cruel criticisms ended she was introduced to her husband's parents, after which she saluted her own father and mother.

The wedding feast was then served, the sexes eating in different apartments. The males were served by the bridegroom and his male relatives, and the females by the bride and her mother-in-law, assisted by servants. The two sexes rarely sit down at the same table. Marriage is very common among the Chinese. You hardly ever come across a girl of sixteen or eighteen who is not married to some man. If a woman commits adultery after marriage she is recapitulated under the law. The man, however, is allowed to keep as many concubines as he can support, their children being legitimate, but coming after the children of the wife. The concubines live under the same roof, they are mere servants of the wife. Some rich married men keep concubines in separate apartments. Such positions are eagerly sought by dandies of very fair percentage.

Relics of Past Ages.

A vessel recently arrived at Hartford, Conn., with a load of heavy stone blocks taken from a Portland limestone quarry, had among the cargo some remarkable specimens of the tracks of fossil beasts and birds that once lived in that valley. These slates were taken from a stratum about six or seven inches thick, lying at a depth of about eighty feet from the top of the quarry. The enormous skeletons still partly preserved under many swamps in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other States probably represent a big beast of the elephant species, which once roamed the Connecticut Valley also. Here are his tracks on a single slab five to six feet long and perhaps a yard or more wide and seven inches thick. There is no mistaking these tracks. They are evidently the tracks of some huge beast—and one of the elephant kind, too—but a more accidental formation by other causes. On one slab in this city near this creature's tracks is a stony heap of his ordure, known in geology as coprolites.

One slab bears the unmistakable tracks of some big three-toed bird—probably of the ostrich family. These tracks are remarkable for being almost perfectly in a straight line—as if the creature had but one leg; so India could step straighter. The stride is about a foot and a half. However it may be with some other supposed fossil bird tracks" in the Connecticut Valley stones, these certainly are no tracks of the ostrich family. A correspondent says that Colorado has added 15,000 acres to her fertile territory for 1883. This is due to reclamation of barren lands of no actual value and substituting an equal acreage of land insured against drought and a share of perennial crops forever. This transformation has been effected by canals or irrigation, inundating mountain streams in reservoirs, and spreading their waters over the land. California adds to this year's agricultural capacity four times as much land and the extension now in process will add as much more to next year's capacity.

AGRICULTURE.

TOMATO PLANT.—The variations which occur in seedling plants of our cultivated varieties of vegetables is the subject of a recent bulletin from the New York agricultural experiment station.

In tomato seedlings young plants frequently show three and even four seed leaves instead of the normal two. The tomato presents numerous variations in its growth. The species to which our garden varieties are referred are sufficiently distinct to be classified as separate species or sub-species.

Dr. Sturtevant, in the bulletin under consideration, notes the variations in the fruit upon the same plant and upon the same cluster.

Among other variations in the tomato fruit is noted that of shape. It is only within recent years that the tomato has become smooth. Formerly it was ribbed and in shape quite distorted. One of the most marked variations obtained by culture seems to have been in the distribution of the seed, and variations are also to be noted between varieties in the manner in which the seeds are arranged, as also in the thickening of the core, and the size of the various cells and partitions which contain the seed.

There appears also to be considerable variation in the vitality of seeds as between different varieties as there certainly is between the strength of the young plants. But Dr. Sturtevant has not yet collected sufficient data to assign this variability to other than accidental causes. It is an interesting subject of inquiry whether the tendency to seedlessness and quality be not correlated, and also whether there be not a correlation between the vitality of seed and the quality, as also between the vigor of the plant and quality.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Ossego, N. Y., says of the prospects for hops in that vicinity: "Some yards are not so thrifty at last spring, but in most cases they are looking well. A well-known grower, speaking of the outlook for hops as compared with last year, said: 'Take them on the whole, they are one-fourth better than last year. This does not make them much better than in many seasons heretofore, last year's crop being much below the average. Of course it depends upon the weather as to what the crop will be. Hops, to some extent, have been injured by too early hoisting. Where the earth was taken from the young sprouts early in the spring, they were exposed to the frosts which occurred later, and, of course, suffered. Great pains have been taken with hops that have been planted in spring; but I doubt whether they will grow as well as those planted last year. If the weather is so that the ground is kept moist by rains after hops are planted it is much more likely to grow well."

It is supposed by many that whether we have a good wheat season or a bad one depends more on a quantity of rain we get at various seasons, or the condition of the ground, or of the plants at the time rain falls. If it goes away through the ground rapidly, it is good for the plant, though in large quantities; but if it lies long it is an injury. Thus, if a piece of land is rather flat and the ground is frozen deep, and stays frozen after the upper has thawed, and rain or melted snow let in, the frozen bottom keeps the water from passing away, and so injures to the roots results. On stopping ground the water passes out on the low position, and in these cases not so much injury results.

There are no doubt many causes susceptible to injure crops; but this overdose of water is very likely to be one of them and it will be wise for all those who are interested in wheat culture to take every precaution to carry away water which may fall on the land. Open ditches or plow-surfers, as many do, are very useful to this end. Attend this carefully and it will be found that wheat culture in Pennsylvania will be a productive as ever it was, and will continue to be so.

A SUCCESSFUL English gardener gives the following experience with the gooseberry. It prefers a loose holding soil, which readily abides, but does not retain much moisture. The land is proportioned by cuttings and should be transplanted early in autumn, the trees being ranged in lines. The trees should be formed with single stems a foot high and the suckers, if any spring up from the roots, should be carefully removed. The ground on which the bushes stand should be forked over once a year, but only slightly, so as not to disturb the roots. Manure should be applied either as a top-dressing or in a liquid form. Powdered white hellebore is the only certain remedy for the caterpillars which attack the plant.

In the Michigan Horticultural report J. P. Taylor, of Saginaw, recommends the sowing of green rye to enrich an orchard. The seed should be sown by the end of August, so as to secure a dense growth before winter. If later in autumn the crop will be smaller and less valuable. It must be turned under in spring as soon as the heads begin to appear. If the straw hardens it loses its value. The thick mat of rye on the ground during winter protects the trees. A single crop is insufficient; the green manuring must be continued year after year. He especially recommends this treatment for peach orchards.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY found that the most fertile soils, among those which were fit for plowing and tillage, would absorb the most moisture from the air, and would also retain the most moisture when stirred and exposed to the sun. This may be a guide in selecting fields for certain crops when the gardener wishes to select a spot on which to grow a premium crop, or an especially good place for some choice seed or plant. Care should be taken, however, not to mistake a field that is wet for lack of sufficient drainage for one such as is referred to above.

GREAT strides are being made in the conquest of frontier lands. A correspondent says that Colorado has added 15,000 acres to her fertile territory for 1883. This is due to reclamation of barren lands of no actual value and substituting an equal acreage of land insured against drought and a share of perennial crops forever. This transformation has been effected by canals or irrigation, inundating mountain streams in reservoirs, and spreading their waters over the land. California adds to this year's agricultural capacity four times as much land and the extension now in process will add as much more to next year's capacity.

BURN the corn cobs and use the ashes as a fertilizer.

DOMESTIC.

BEEFSTEAK PIE.—A variety in using up the pieces of cold beefsteak left from dinner can be made by putting them into a pie, made with a crust, like oyster pie. Slice the steak into long thin shreds, lay them in a baking dish, on the under crust. Add a little water, as it is best not to keep gravy in this weather, a few bits of butter, and a good sprinkling of flour over each layer, a few round dumplings of the dough, of the size of marbles, and the mares' sprinkle of onion. If this last is shredded and fried in a teaspoonful of butter, it will give a much better flavor to the pie than the raw onion; but that is matter of taste. Put on a top-crust and bake in a quick oven, as the meat is already cooked. Serve cold or hot, for an after-tea "tea."

THE WIFE, WIFE WORLD.

LIMA, REPUBLIC OF PERU.—Senor A. do L. E. Delgado, L. L. D. and Counsellor, Tribunal of Justice, Lima, Republic of Peru, says: One single application of St. Jacob's Oil, cured me completely of rheumatic pains in my left arm. I recommended it to two of my friends, the Mrs. Dona Juana Garcia, widow, and Mr. D. Herman Decker, a German gentleman. Madam Garcia was relieved entirely by the pain cure from terrible neuralgic pains of ten months standing. Mr. Decker was cured of inexplicable pains by a single application of the cure. My brother used the great remedy for a species of paralysis of the arm. He was entirely relieved from his ailment by one or two applications, after having tried numberless other remedies without me?

LIFE IS SOON Jeopardized.

By inaction of the kidneys. In bad cases their inactivity and the consequent retention of the injurious constituents of the urine by the blood, produces coma and death. Bright's disease sometimes culminates in this way. A gentle stimulus, when they become torpid, is often the means of averting serious consequences. A diuretic, in which the urine is modified by combination with boric acid, is known as a kidney corrective potion, to be found in Houston's Smack Bitters, which strengthens white it helps the kidneys to activity. It is a far more useful means to this end than the unimpeachable stimulants of commerce. It is easily used for the prevention of all kidney trouble. It is highly advertised as such, although it is not a specific known or curing agent.

HUCKLEBERRY CAKE.—The purple "shot" of the wortberry begins to show in the fruit trays of vendors, Whortleberry cake without eggs is economical as well as very nice. Take one quart of flour allow one cup of sugar, one pint of berries, a little salt, and three teaspoonsful of baking powder; use sweet milk to wet them up with. The berries should be washed and drained in a colander before putting them in the dough. Roll out and bake as you do biscuit; or you may bake in a narrow but deep cake tin, and serve in slices. This is relished when warm or cold.

ARMY OFFICER'S Testimony.

Captain Joseph L. Harvey, residing at No. 294 Fourth Street, South Boston, Mass., for nearly twenty years in the army, with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, South Boston, writes, "I have never seen any case of kidney disease with tertian pains in my back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and debility, and with a feverish condition, which always subsided with a rapid recovery without any specific remedy." Captain Harvey, who has had a long career in the army, has had a severe attack of tertian pains in his back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and debility, and with a feverish condition, which always subsided with a rapid recovery without any specific remedy." Captain Harvey, who has had a long career in the army, has had a severe attack of tertian pains in his back and sides, accompanied with great weakness and debility, and with a feverish condition, which always subsided with a rapid recovery without any specific remedy." 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THE EAST AND WEST.

ACCOUNT OF A TRIP OVER THE NEW NARROW GAUCER R.R.

FACTS AND FIGURES OF THE COST AND EQUIPMENT—THE NEW COUNTRY OPENED.

Special Car, Birmingham &c.

This institution opened under more favorable auspices than the most sanguine of our people expected. The first day was consumed in classifying and grading the pupils. On the second day the school opened with one hundred and sixty-three pupils or more. At this writing (Thursday) the number has reached nearly if not quite one hundred and seventy. It is impossible to be exact, as they have been coming in every day, morning and evening, since the school opened. At the very least, twenty-five or thirty more have been presented for entry by the 1st of October; and it is a safe calculation to say that the school, by the end of the first quarter will largely exceed two hundred in point of attendance.

The Board of Directors have already secured a liability of four thousand two hundred dollars for salaries of teachers, and eight hundred dollars more in school furniture, salary of janitor and other things essential to the comfort of the pupils. So, at the very outset, this community has supplemented the appropriation of the State by an equal amount, in order to make it effective for good, and more will be done, it is necessary. For the first time in years our community is thoroughly in harmony on the school question, and the result will be a school worthy the location and county in which it is located.

The Normal department of the school has received to date many more pupils than was expected; and the number is being increased daily. There is a misapprehension in the public mind in some quarters in regard to this Department. The law requires that those who enter the Normal Department and are educated free by the State, shall teach two years in the public schools of the State, or, at graduation, pay the regular tuition fees of the Institution. Some have supposed that teachers thus educated were bound to teach in the public schools of the State for nothing. This is not the case. The object of the State in founding schools of this class is to get educated teachers for the public schools. The graduates of the Normal schools will be paid by patrons and the State exactly as other teachers of public schools are paid. The law says that graduates from State Normal schools shall be allowed to teach in the public schools without examination by the county boards of examiners. The diploma is taken as evidence of competency. The demand for graduates from the Normal schools for teachers in the public schools, is greater than the supply. They are instantly taken on graduation. So much for this. If a young man or woman wants to become a teacher, the Normal school fits him or her for the place, and the diploma secures it. If an education for any other pursuit of life is desired, the school offers every advantage of other schools of high grade, with the further advantage that the sum of tuition is so low as to scarcely be felt.

Commissioner of Agriculture.

The last Legislature passed a bill providing for a Commissioner of Agriculture and other features looking to the good of agriculture in Alabama. Gov. O'Neal, in obedience to this law, has appointed Judge E. C. Betts, of Madison county, Commissioner. Judge Betts is a man of liberal education, great energy and practical common sense. He has received his law, but of late years has been engaged in planting. He has been several times a member of the Legislature from Madison county, and in that capacity commanded much respect for his ability. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with him, and trust what we know of him, we think he will make the Agricultural Bureau of Alabama a great success.

One of our correspondents who has been traveling in Bienville county of late, writes from Gadsden that the crop will be considerably short of that of last year; though, from what he sees he does not fear high prices for the necessities of life. A great deal of last year's corn is on hand. In Bienville the people were excited over the prospect of a railroad from Birmingham to Guntersville, through Murphrees valley. Land that could have been bought two months ago for \$2 per acre is now selling at \$8 per acre. He has seen specimens of black lead taken from the line of the old Guntersville railroad track. He concludes that this is the best country, all in all, in the world. We hope to hear from him in future.

Convicts Killed.

A dispatch from Birmingham states that by an explosion of powder in a shaft of the Pratt coal mines last Saturday, two white convicts were killed and two negro convicts dangerously wounded. So careful are the men who work convicts to keep information of accidents to them from the public that the news of this accident did not reach the press before Monday, although it occurred Saturday. From the brief telegraphic account of how the explosion occurred we infer that there was the grossest carelessness in keeping the powder, that is used in the mine for blasting.

RAGLAN COAL MINES.

We stopped to examine these mines and found them working a vein of iron and a shaft of forty feet, of the finest coal in the state. We noticed on the

sides track under a very fine coal and oil coke. The coke is in a flat state reservation, although made during the late war. W. A. Gould mined about forty thousand tons here for the Confederate government, and it was fished down the river to Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, and extensively used in the arsenals. The East and West railroad company own a half interest in this mine; the entrance to the shaft is within this yards of the railroad track. From Roig to Broken Arrow, a distance of twelve miles is one continuous bed of coal with outcroppings all along the road-bed. Six saw mills along the line of the road supply abundance of fine lumber which is already being used extensively in the erection of new houses on all sides. The whistle of the locomotive is the stentorian voice of progress in this slumbering hills of wealth and aroused the quiet, easy going natives to be up and doing or else to be supplanted by others more thrifty. May we not say that the bells of the engine is the forerunner of numbers of school and factory bells to enlighten and build up?

BROKEN ARROW.

We were met at the present terminus of the road (just across the dead line) by Capt. Stone, superintendent of the Broken Arrow mines. Three large road wagons furnished by transportation to the settlement proper, some three miles by a circuitous route. We passed the mines with its small fitting miners' lamps busily engaged in cutting a slope two hundred feet, and when this is complete a cross section will be cut. Seven houses are being built here and new lumber and piles of shingles were on every hand.

BROKEN ARROW COAL COMPANY INCORPORATED.

This company owns some four thousand acres of land in the very heart of these coal fields. W. H. Inniss of Atlanta is President, Judge L. W. Inzer of Ashville, Vice-President, Aaron Hay, Atlanta, Secretary and Treasurer. H. O. Arnold New York, Sam W. Farmer Atlanta, R. M. Anderson, Broken Arrow, and Major P. Rowan, of Jacksonville, are the principal stockholders. Their capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars. An analysis of the coal developed the following analysis: seven per cent ash; 1 per cent sulphur; 20 per cent volatile. From this it will be readily seen by those posted in such matters that it will take iron without fusible.

Moses Noble, of Anniston, and Warner of Tuscaloosa, I am informed, have pronounced it superior to any coal in the state for baking purposes and for steam. It was very much struck by its great weight and cleanness when made into coke. The John Iron works have a contract for new engine for this mine, and he is willing to vouch for the trustworthiness of his statements, though he had never any experience with him in the sea serpent line.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George Saunders, of Fairport, Wisconsin, reports the discovery of a sea serpent estimated at sixty feet in length, in Lake Michigan, off St. Paul Island. Several other persons declare that they have seen the sea monster, which has a head like an alligator and three fins along its back. O. W. Gurther, the Chicago tea man, says that Saunders has worked for him and he is willing to vouch for the trustworthiness of his statements, though he had never any experience with him in the sea serpent line.

ALBANY, August 22.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state of the Electrical Conduit Construction company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into one hundred thousand shares. The object of the company is the construction of underground telegraphs and telephones which, under patents owned by the company and introduced by the most eminent and practical telegraphers, can be done with greater economy than any other device yet known.

To-day the surveyors begin running the lines for the gas of thirty miles from the junction to Cedar town, and this will be built by spring, if not sooner, giving them three outlets for coal and lumber.

The three new engines are perfect beauties, the passenger car and two boxes very nice, and the whole make up of their train is very attractive; they are using at present eighteen flat cars.

The track is very smooth from using uniformly sawed ties, costing 12½ cents apiece, and with a steel rail of forty pounds to the yard makes a track capable of sustaining the very heaviest tonnage. There are 2,474 crossings to the mile, being 240 above average in use. The rails cost \$10 per ton delivered. The bridges over Ohatchie creek and Coosa river are very best combination wood and iron bridges, triangular pattern. Only seven spans of the river structure are complete, but the other three will be in position in short while. The road crosses Trout creek seven times in the space of 11 miles. With an incline forty-eight feet high, the steepest grade is 4 feet to the mile—one half-mile curve fourteen feet deep.

COST AND EQUIPMENT.

The total cost of equipment is ten thousand dollars per mile or four hundred thousand dollars for the new branch.

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A statue of the late Charles de Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, killed by the son of Mayor Kalloch, of that city, has been cast in bronze by Charles P. Heaton from a model by F. Marion Wells, of San Francisco, and is now on exhibition at 305 North Twelfth street. This statue was made for the brother of the deceased, W. H. de Young, the present proprietor of the Chronicle, and meets the approbation of every critic who knew the original in life, the face and expression being especially commendable. The statue is seven feet eight inches high and represents a well-built, finely-proportioned man, in the prime of life, standing easily, with the weight of the body thrown on the left foot, while the right is slightly advanced. The right arm hangs straight and the hand, holding a pen, rests upon a pedestal covered with manuscript. The left arm is bent, bringing the hand forward, upward and near to the waist, making a fine descriptive gesture. The face, with side whiskers and moustache, is clear cut and full of expression. A frock-coat falls easily from the shoulder and is as gracefully handled as possible, considering the few lines of beauty which such drapery gives.

In India, school is kept continually behind the school-house in the open air, except during the rainy season. A traveler gives the following details:

"The children were sitting on the bare earth, while the teacher, smoking his pipe, was squatting on a mat. The school was divided into four classes. The lowest is called the chalk-class, because the pupils in it write with chalk. The cold black ground served them as a slab. The next is called the palm-leaf-class, because its members write on palm-leaves. The fourth is the paper-class. It is a difficult task for the children to learn to write the language of Hindostan, as it consists of no less than five alphabets, which are combined in a great variety of ways. The schoolboy carries a stool behind his ear, a bundle of palm-leaves under his arm, instead of books, and an earthen ink pot in his hand. He presents the most striking contrast between school-life there and here."

SURINAM SPRINGS.

A run of eight miles brought us to Surinam springs, with very fine limestone and numerous springs within a few rods of each other. The soil is very much like that of the sand-barred Mississippi River. A bed of clay runs across the surface, but we are bound on an even keel, for the soil of iron for the iron age, and to save a riding term, must not put the ship over. All along the road we are on the Mississippi, a place celebrated for good things. Here comes Indian country, created by Indians, a moment to the pioneers of civilization in this state, who crossed it when the Indian fed, before the sound of the white man's hymn and his gun. Here also, is the eating house completed, and it was a happy and hungry crowd that seated themselves at a neat and well-ordered table, with such a variety of the good things of life as will might do honor to a more pretentious hostelry. Archer struck the target well in the center, and I had to ask him if his family fired the "broken arrow." McCrystal, of Atlanta, gently stole upon us with his cold Pipe Heidick, and to crown all, the weed of nicest flavor to soften the whole to sweet contentment. We were approaching the Coosa river bridge, all sipping most delicious punch, when the eye caught "all out to take a look," and as we cautiously stepped the cross-ties, with eyes on the water rushing over the shoals under us, we noticed our "heavy man," (say 250 pounds), kept pretty close to us. Near at hand, on a side track, are three immense piles of brown stone—a very beautiful sight—these are used to build Locks on the river. Major Cleland, chief engineer, a genial and intelligent gentleman, being of our party, and having charge of the government works, we inquired of him as to his progress. He informed us that the present delay is caused by some question as to titles to the land connected with this lock, as to certain minor interests, but he hoped to be able to endeavor to get the title to the land mentioned.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gov. Butler Again a Candidate.

BOSTON, Sep. 2.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee yesterday afternoon issued a call for a State convention to be held at Springville Sep. 26, was drawn up and accepted. It was authoritatively stated to the committee that Gen. Butler has decided to run for re-election this fall.

By Volcano and Earthquake.

LONDON, September 3.—The Standard's correspondent at Amsterdam says it is believed 100,000 persons perished in North Bantam in the recent calamity. It is also believed the garrison and fort at Angle were swept away. An extensive plain of volcanic stone has formed in the sea near Lampang, Sumatra, preventing communication with Telobelong

PELLEGRINI.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sep. 2.—Col. H. C. Hoffmann committed suicide in the village of Horseheads, this county, at 10 o'clock this morning, by taking strychnine. He told his wife before his death that he had carried the strychnine for the purpose of killing himself for ten years. Antidotes were given him, but failed to save his life, and he died shortly after taking the dose.

GALVESTON, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from San Saba to the News says a drought such as has not been known for many years, prevails throughout the counties of San Saba, McCulloch and Concho. Prairie fires have destroyed large areas of grass, and stock ranches will suffer heavy losses.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—George Saunders, of Fairport, Wisconsin, reports the discovery of a sea serpent estimated at sixty feet in length, in Lake Michigan, off St. Paul Island. Several other persons declare that they have seen the sea monster, which has a head like an alligator and three fins along its back.

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I desire to acknowledge many courtesy from all connected with the road. Conductors Vandiver, Peacock and Lester, and it was with many regrets that I parted with the genial party of Georgians, and wandered up here amidst these magnificent surroundings of nature to write. It was grand! It was glorious, but alas, it is over.

The three new engines are perfect beauties, the passenger car and two boxes very nice, and the whole make up of their train is very attractive; they are using at present eighteen flat cars.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The reasons given at the Postoffice Department for the removal of Postmaster Conley, of Atlanta, are that the office was grossly mismanaged, and that a deficit of over \$6 thousand dollars in the accounts was made apparent by an inspection. The Assistant Postmaster declared that he was responsible for the deficiency, and undertook to make it good. Post office inspector Camp has been designated to assume charge of the office temporarily.

Cattle are still being shipped westward in Texas for lack of water. Farmers near Gonzales are driving their stock ten miles to water, and the outlook is alarming. Not corn enough for bread, grass all dead, and the cotton crop almost a failure.

WISCONSIN, Aug. 29.—A terrible case of destitution was discovered here to-day by the police. Last night Mrs. Sophia Holzel, aged about thirty-seven years, died at her home, located in the rear of No. 580 Fourth street.

The neighbors notified the authorities this morning. An officer of the Associated Charities visited the premises and witnessed a sickening spectacle. The dead woman lay partially nude and six large rats were devouring the body. The vermin had eaten away one side of her face and both eyes. Two little children were huddled in the same room nearly starved. The husband and father was found lying in front of the place grossly intoxicated. The officer says there is no doubt that Mrs. Holzel starved to death.

THE HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRAT of the 29th ult. says that at the recent term of the Circuit Court for Madison county "the singular spectacle has been presented of trials for felonies of white men by negro jurors." Neither side challenged these negro jurors. The paper asks, "is this progress or retrogression?" Is the old time wealthy and honored county of Madison a white man's county, or has the negro population taken the place of the white? It is a difficult task for the children to learn to write the language of Hindostan, as it consists of no less than five alphabets, which are combined in a great variety of ways. The schoolboy carries a stool behind his ear, a bundle of palm-leaves under his arm, instead of books, and an earthen ink pot in his hand. He presents the most striking contrast between school-life there and here."

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have remarkable medicinal and curative effects.

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The following story is told of Artemus Ward's first visit to Cleveland: Approaching a stranger he said: "I beg your pardon, but could you tell a stranger where a dinner could be obtained for a quarter of a dollar?" "Right over the way," was the reply, "I beg your pardon, but one question more. Could you inform me where the stranger could get the quarter of a dollar?"

JUN 30th.

The Republican

Sellers returned from New York Sunday evening.

Mr. Joe Montgomery of Hearne, Tex., is visiting his brother, Mr. F. Montgomery of this place.

Mr. John M. Patterson has completed an excellent carp pond, covering some half acre or more, will stock it this fall and engage it next season.

Misses Georgia and Salie Hoke, after a protracted visit to Atlanta and Savannah, returned to Jacksonville last week, to the delight of our many friends here.

Mr. C. E. Doudurant has been appointed a deputy of the Visitors' Commission Bureau of Cincinnati, Ohio. Parties who expect to go to Cincinnati would do well to see Mr. Doudurant.

The dude never developed a scientific theory, he never investigated anything, he never built a railroad or a telegraph line; he never published a newspaper—for all of which he is entitled to profound respect.

Thus, Hollingsworth and family from Texas, formerly at this place, are in Jacksonville for the benefit of their health. White Texas is a great country in many respects, it cannot approach this section in point of health.

Our people, having graded off the face of the hill leading to the college campus, have now turned their attention to the grading and paving the street leading to the college. It will be the prettiest street in the town.

Mr. George Wilson found we were living in a forty foot well on the Griffin place near here some days ago. He plucked some green corn and threw it to the animal life heartily. How it fell so fast and escaped being killed is a mystery.

By the first of October several families will move in here for the purpose of availing themselves of our cheap and splendid education advantages. They are only awaiting the construction of houses that are being built for them.

The construction of the houses to be put up by the Real Estate & Building Association is moving along rapidly. More houses have been spoken for either by purchase or rent than the Association at present contemplate building.

We are in earnest about wanting what you owe us right away. So don't get offended if we send a collector to you. We must have a considerable sum of money and want at once. We intend to make the Republican much better in every respect and it will take money to do it.

A telegram was received here Saturday last announcing the death of Wm. Clark, son of Nathan Clark of this county. He was master of the town of Jacksonville, Texas, and was shot in the discharge of his duty. We have no particulars of the killing. Clark moved to Texas directly after the war from this county.

Received this week from the Birmingham Age an interesting communication on the East and West Road and enterprises in which its management is in part interested. The article is from the pen of Mr. Percy Clark, one of the late party of excursionists who went over the Road at the invitation of its managers.

It is said the management of the Louisville Exposition will under the Alabama and Mississippi enter a formal welcome and send them to Mammoth cave and furnish music all the way by the celebrated New York Seventh Regimental band. Sorry now we didn't go and with a free ticket in our pocket too! But then we didn't know the band would be along.

Tuesday a gentleman was taking up a collection for the benefit of Mr. Newton, an aged and worthy man living on the mountain east of Jacksonville. We noticed that the list was quite numerously signed by the charitable. Some of our charitable ladies have heretofore visited the family of this aged man and relieved their wants. They should not be allowed to suffer for anything.

We took a flying trip to Springvale, in Alexandria Valley last Saturday to look at Capt. James Crook's splendid herd of Jerseys. The result of our observations will be given in an article when we issue the first copy of our improved paper. The crops in the Valley have suffered much from the drought, but so good is the land that the people will make enough to live on this year in spite of this misfortune. Stopping at the hospitable home of Mr. Jake Green, for dinner, we found him the proud owner of some of the finest grade of Jerseys we have ever seen. Cattle farming will be a very important industry in this splendid valley in a short while. Many of the farmers there are improving their breeds.

Bishop Quintard preached an eloquent sermon in St. Luke's Episcopal church last Sunday.

The Cane Creek Lumber Co. will put up a steam gin, lumber planer &c. in Jacksonville in a few days.

News has reached here of the serious sickness of Mr. George Crow who some months ago went from this place to Texas.

There is some talk of starting a manufacture of axe handles, plow stocks, spades &c. to utilize the hard woods of this county, at Jacksonville.

Protracted services have been held in the Methodist church this week. Rev. Mr. Livingston has been assisting the pastor, Rev. J. B. Stevenson.

The Anniston Hot Blast has found a man in Cleburne county who is actually one hundred and fifteen years of age. This fact was attested by papers in his possession.

Cleburne county is represented at the Louisville exhibition in an exhibit of lead ore and perhaps other metals. The general display of the State is very fine.

The first bales of new cotton was brought to Jacksonville Thursday by Mr. Jack Clark and purchased by Blewitt, Clark & Co. They gave a fancy price for it from the fact that it was the first load.

Mr. John Menko will make his future home in Atlanta. We regret to give up a citizen who has the energy and public spirit that Mr. Menko displayed during his visit with us. May his success attend him.

Mr. Ben Broyles & family, with Mrs. Jessie Broyles of this county, leave for the Texas home of Mr. Broyles next week. Mr. B. has been spending sometime with relatives in this county.

Misses C. A. Johnson, daughters of Ammon, have come to a sale of their father's breast, and it is very nice indeed. They want to supply the poor in this section through their agency, Christian Bros.

Mr. B. H. Warden, representative of Ammon, has left for the South Thursday. He is sending a reporter for that paper. The first number of a well-painted and enterprising journal published at the river town is a success and is deserving of patronage. If you wish to keep up with the progress of Ammon ten days.

Mineral Lands.

Parties in Calhoun who have mineral lands for sale, can do no better than to consult Messrs. Stevenson & Gratz, Real Estate Brokers, at Jacksonville. Just now they are having some inquiry about this character of land.

We see from a late copy of the Ocala, Fla., Banner that Col. J. J. Parr, formerly of this place and Gadsden, is building the large hotel of Ocala by contract. The Banner speaks of his push and energy in complimentary terms and says he is the man to build the new Court house for that county. We understand that it is Col. Parr's intention to move his family to Florida this fall.

Miss Grace Henderson, the charming young vocalist, who sang so well at the Academy concert last spring, left Wednesday morning to join her relatives in San Francisco. She started out all alone upon this long trip, via the Southern Pacific. Her many friends here wish her a safe journey and a pleasant welcome on the road.

This charming young lady spent the most of the present summer in Jacksonville and while here made many friends who join her friends in Mobile in kind wishes.

Mr. Moore, who is at present representing the St. Louis Wrought Iron Range Co., who in our office some days ago, discovered the emblem of the older clock to be out of order. He worked for the company that sold this clock and his legal instinct to consider at once suggested to him to repair it. Now, he has entirely severed connection with that company, and is the general manager of its interests. The question now is whether he will be made general manager of the company he is so successfully managing. We could not help noticing the fact and have drawn attention to it as an exception to the general rule. It is too often the case with business men as is true, "Out of sight, out of mind."

An Absolute Fact!

TREASURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

GUR LOCAL COLUMN.

WALL PAPER

WHEN YOU WANT A GROWTH ESTATE

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G. J. Brant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

Sept. 28—6m.

G. J. Brant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

Physicians recommend Shiring's Liniment in their practices as a superior article for destroying and expelling worms. Only 25 cents a bottle.

NOTICE.

Parties holding claims against the Bank and Foreclosure Fund of Calhoun county, registered during the years prior to and including 1879 will please present them at my office for payment.

J. J. SKELETON,

Sept. 28—5m.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the effects of early decay, loss of mankind, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you. Fixx or Chanc. This great remedy was discovered in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Luman, Station D, New York City, Aug. 28—2m.

VERY LOW RATES.

During the continuance of the Southern Exposition at Louisville, Ky., we will charge \$1.00 and continuing thereafter the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville at one fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale everyday from L. & N. stations and will be good 30 days, allowing ample time to visit the greatest Exposition ever held in the South.

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Mr. B. H. Warden, representative of Ammon, has left for the South Thursday. He is sending a reporter for that paper. The first number of a well-painted and enterprising journal published at the river town is a success and is deserving of patronage. If you wish to keep up with the progress of Ammon ten days.

MINERAL LANDS.

Parties in Calhoun who have mineral lands for sale, can do no better than to consult Messrs. Stevenson & Gratz, Real Estate Brokers, at Jacksonville. Just now they are having some inquiry about this character of land.

We see from a late copy of the Ocala, Fla., Banner that Col. J. J. Parr, formerly of this place and Gadsden, is building the large hotel of Ocala by contract. The Banner speaks of his push and energy in complimentary terms and says he is the man to build the new Court house for that county. We understand that it is Col. Parr's intention to move his family to Florida this fall.

Miss Grace Henderson, the charming young vocalist, who sang so well at the Academy concert last spring, left Wednesday morning to join her relatives in San Francisco. She started out all alone upon this long trip, via the Southern Pacific. Her many friends here wish her a safe journey and a pleasant welcome on the road.

This charming young lady spent the most of the present summer in Jacksonville and while here made many friends who join her friends in Mobile in kind wishes.

Mr. Moore, who is at present representing the St. Louis Wrought Iron Range Co., who in our office some days ago, discovered the emblem of the older clock to be out of order. He worked for the company that sold this clock and his legal instinct to consider at once suggested to him to repair it. Now, he has entirely severed connection with that company, and is the general manager of its interests. The question now is whether he will be made general manager of the company he is so successfully managing. We could not help noticing the fact and have drawn attention to it as an exception to the general rule. It is too often the case with business men as is true, "Out of sight, out of mind."

An Absolute Fact!

TREASURE HOUSE

IN NORTH GEORGIA!

An Immense Stock to Select From!

GUR LOCAL COLUMN.

WALL PAPER

WHEN YOU WANT A GROWTH ESTATE

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AGRICULTURE.

DAMAGED CROPS IN SILOS.—A crop of oats ruined by the wet season was saved by enclosing it, the oat sheaves having been in a thoroughly sodden condition and the corn in them so generally sprouted that apparently all was worthless except for manure. The process of ensilage consisted in putting the oats in a silo or pit, and adding about 300 pounds of salt to 13 tons of the green fodder. When the pit was subsequently opened after having been closed nearly 18 weeks, the temperature was found to be 110 degrees, the mass was in good condition, giving a fragrant odor, and was readily eaten by horses and cattle. The theory of the process is, that when green fodder is placed in a water-tight pit under pressure, heat is generated and fermentation ensues. The oxygen in the interstitial air is speedily absorbed and its place taken by carbonic acid gas, so that the fermentation and its accompanying heat are arrested in a bath of carbonic acid, just as a lighted candle extinguishes itself in a bath of choke-damp of its own making when burned in a closed vessel. Of course the more perfectly air-tight the silo is, the more perfectly will its contents be preserved. The pit should be cemented so as to be water-proof.

The pride of the farmer should be in his fields. In their beauty, in their order, in their product he should place the gratification of his humble and honorable ambition, says a contemporary. This is all very well as far as it goes, but we would add: The pride of the farmer should be in his wife and children—in their health and culture, mental and social. A farmer with a family of seven, eight or ten children, well bred, and trained up, has something to be proud of, and that should gratify an honorable ambition.

The Drovers' Journal says that with all the dangers from disease, hog-raising, though it requires more labor, is really the most profitable business which farmers can engage in where corn is a sure crop. It is surprising, also, how many farmers there are who seem to wholly ignore the fact that any other food than dry corn is suitable for swine when it is within their power to keep such stock half or two-thirds of the year on feed nearly so expensive.

It has been discovered that there is less potash in the leaves of dried vine grapes than in healthy specimens. The lack of potash is made up by an excess of lime. It is possible that lack of mineral fertilizers may be the cause of many diseases of trees and other plants, and that farmers and gardeners may yet have to consult the vegetable and grain doctor.

POTATOES.—The Colorado beetle is the leading enemy to the potato. It can be successfully fought with Paris green or London purple, if the poison is used as soon as the young "worms" make their appearance. The ground must be well stirred and kept free of weeds, and the crop dug early to avoid the wet rot.

Sheep that are dropping their lambs require close attention; the least neglect often proves fatal. While sheep need protection from cold storms and winds they will not bear confinement at us as well as many other animals; they should therefore be provided with a spacious shed, open to the south, where they can stand in the sun and have good air, and yet be protected from cold winds in fair weather and kept dry during storms.

SOAKING OATS.—An experienced farmer says that oats should be soaked sufficiently to swell before feeding them to stock. When soaked, the husk is partly torn away, and facility of digestion increased. Poultry will carefully pick out the soaked grains from the dry when allowed a preference in the mixture.

MANY HORSES are actually killed by kindness. Letting them stand in the stable from one week's end to another without any exercise or any kind, because they might hurt themselves if let run loose, is very injurious. To keep them in the right condition it is necessary that they be exercised every day.

A TREE is to be grafted when it is of a poor kind, and we wish to change the kind of fruit it bears. If the tree is very large it is well to graft only the lower third of the branches the first year. The best time for apple and pear trees is just as the buds are swelling.

AN EXTENSIVE cattle and poultry raiser in Iowa states that he has no trouble with vermin on his beasts and birds when they have a chance to "dust themselves" and have an opportunity to eat onions once a week.

SASSAFRAS.—Sassafras bushes may be eradicated by plowing deep and harrowing. This will bring the roots to the surface. Plant corn or potatoes, and keep the crop well hoed to kill any sprouts that may appear. Two years of this treatment will thoroughly destroy them.

THE ROSE SLUG.—There does not seem to be any feasible way of getting rid of the rose-bug except by hand-picking. The rose-slug is another predator that should be kept under by dusting the plants with powdered hellebore.

POTATOES do better in a cool soil than in one that is quite warm. It is, accordingly, better to plant them on land that inclines toward the north, so that they will not be exposed to the full force of the sun's rays.

FARM EXPERIMENTS are worth nothing unless from them we learn how we can make a failure, or how we were able to succeed. Hence the "double how" is what is needed to make things clear.

THE GREAT DISADVANTAGE of cold storage comes from the fact that fruit thus retarded must be used as soon as taken out.

THE COW.—A few minutes with the card or currycomb on a cow at this season improves her appearance and increases her comfort.

IT is stated that nine-tenths of the pips exported are Baldwins.

DOMESTIC.

REFRESHING FOR THE SICK ROOM.—There is a French story that during the plague at Marseilles a band of robbers plundered the dying and the dead with impunity. They were imprisoned, tried and condemned to die, but were pardoned on condition of disclosing the secret whereby they could, with impunity, ransom houses infected with the terrible scourge. They gave the following recipe, which makes a delicious and refreshing wash for the sick room: Take of rosemary, wormwood, lavender, rue, sage and mint, a large handful of each. Place in a stone jar, and turn over it one gallon of strong vinegar, cover closely and keep near the fire for four days; then strain and add one ounce of powdered camphor gum. Bottle and keep tightly corked. It is very aromatic, cooling and refreshing in the sick room, and is of great value to nurses.

THE LATEST BONANZA IN CALIFORNIA.

BIRKIN, CAL.—Mr. Thomas P. Ford, editor of the Mountain Tribune, of that place, publishes that the great pain-cure, St. Jacob's Oil, has worked wonders in his family, and that he would not be without it. He states that among all the people St. Jacob's Oil is the most popular medicine ever introduced.

STURGEON BROTH IN PAPER.—After the sturgeon is skinned, washed and dried on a clean cloth cut it in slices about half an inch thick and three inches square, and season it highly with salt and cayenne; cut heart-shaped pieces of white writing paper, large enough to double over the slices of fish and leave a margin of about an inch all around them; butter the paper, lay a piece of fish on each sheet, double it over, and turn and fold the edges like a hem, in such a way as to completely inclose the fish; put the slices of sturgeon so prepared between the bars of a double wire gridiron, rubbed with butter, and broil them slowly for about eight minutes on each side, taking care not to burn the paper; serve the fish in the paper, which is to be cut off on the plate before the fish is eaten.

DROPS OF WATER.

Mr. JOSEPH G. RUCKNELL, No. 642 Main Street, Cambridgeport, Mass., writes, April 27, 1888: "I have been terribly afflicted for a number of years with a severe case of dropsy, which contained brick-dust deposits, and at times I could not pass my water except in drops and with great difficulty. I have tried to get up as many as fifteen times during the night, but always failed. They did me no good, b. t. a friend of mine, who had used Hunt's Remedy, told me to get a bottle of it, and it relieved me of a severe case similar to mine, and the others have been cured by it. I passed a stone as large as a pea, following which I passed all the brick-dust deposits, and at times I could not pass my water except in drops and with great difficulty. I have tried to get up as many as fifteen times during the night, but always failed. 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The Republican

SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1883.

A trestle bridge on the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Missoula, Montana Territory, is 300 feet high and 2400 feet long.

Wm. McElvey, a merchant of Laurelville, La., was shot and killed at his store on the 10th, by John Dolan, a cattle drover. It is stated that Dolan acted in self defense, he has been arrested.

A boy who was recently tried in Kentucky on the charge of carrying a concealed weapon, was acquitted upon the ground that he was too small to conceal a weapon so large.

Willingham of the Cartersville Free Press, who formed one of the party of excursionists to Broker Arrow some days ago, was wonderfully taken with "Brother" Archers dinners.

The site of the famous old Cock Tavern, in Fleet street, London, was recently leased for a term of eighty years at public sale for £5000 a year. The property covers an area 2400 feet, with a frontage of about 19 and a depth of 130 feet.

The new railroad bridge over Niagara River is to be about 300 feet above the present suspension bridge, and complete by December next, eight months from the time of beginning. It will embody a principle never before illustrated by any large work.

The Demopolis News Journal is in favor of Col. Robert McKee to succeed Mr. Phelan as Secretary of State, if the Major doesn't succeed himself. Col. McKee would rather be Auditor, and if he stands for any position that will likely be the one. As third termism is dead, the Auditor's office will be open.—Selma Times.

We have received the first number of the Oxanna Tribune, published in this country by Col. B. F. Sawyer, formerly editor of the Rome Courier and other papers. It is an excellently well printed paper and edited as a matter of course with ability. We cheerfully place the Tribune on our exchange list.

A schoolmistress of Yerka, Cal., while on her way to school, was attacked by an infuriated steer. She seized the animal by the horns and held him until help came. The next day she saw a rat in the school room when she hastily gathered her skirts about her, jumped up on a table and yelled murder. A rat has no horns for a woman to grab hold of.—Norristown Herald.

It is stated that the colored delegates to the forthcoming National Colored Convention which is to meet at Louisville on the 24th inst. have determined to demand admittance to the hotels, and it is also stated that the hotel men have determined not to admit them as guests. If both sides carry out their programme the civil rights bill will be a leading topic of conversation in that neighborhood.—Am. Register.

The Oxanna Tribune is the latest candidate for public favor in Calhoun county. As yet Oxanna is hidden in the womb of time. The Tribune is a forerunner. We haven't a doubt however, that Oxanna will be a town by and bye, and a good paper like The Tribune will help the cause mighty. It is worth noting that The Tribune is not a protectionist. This is a list of Calhoun county's newspapers. Jacksonville Republican, Oxford News, Cross Plains Post, Anniston Hot Blast and Oxanna Tribune. May they all live long and prosper. Calhoun is the liveliest county in Alabama.—Selma Times.

The Government reward of \$50 for the discovery and seizure of each illicit still, it seems, given rise to quite a profitable industry in some parts of the South. The statement is made that United States revenue officers in S. Carolina has been paying mountaineers small sums of money to put up illicit stills, which they proceed to capture for the reward above mentioned. If this statement is true it develops a new and original way of defrauding the Government, a way which none but Republican office-holders would probably have ever discovered. There has for some time been suspicion that the revenue officials and "moonshiners" have had an understanding, but nobody ever thought of "division and silence." Of course the property seized does not at all compare with the fees paid by the Government, but these cunning officials knew that their offices were valuable unless they could make them productive, and it seems they hit upon this happy expedient. The chances are that the kettles were seized over and over again, made to do duty as often as possible. This is a nice commentary upon the management of the internal revenue system.—Am. Register.

ALABAMA

As Seen by Strangers Through her Display at the Louisville Exposition--What She Has on Exhibition.

Mr. Chappell copy of the editorial staff of the Selma Times, writes to his paper as follows:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31.—The section at the Exposition devoted to the L. & N. Railroad's display of Alabama products is just west of the north, or park, entrance and occupies the centre of that wing. On one side, between Alabama's exhibit and the wall, is the Alabama Great Southern Railroad's display of the products along its line. On the other side is Tennessee's display and next the wall, on the same side, is Arkansas'.

The display was gotten up by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad mainly through Mr. R. W. A. Wilder, its general land agent in this State, and through Prof. Mohr, of Mobile who was specially employed to get up the exhibit of the plant growth of Alabama. Numbers of firms and individuals, besides the geological survey of the State, contributed to the display.

The most prominent of Alabama's exhibit is a huge octagonal case made of Alabama woods, all highly polished and artistically arranged as regards color and grain. The case is some fifteen feet high, some twelve feet in diameter, and surmounted by the great seal of the State, in which the eagle used is a stuffed one. Each of the octagonal sides of this case has a large pane of glass covering it and underneath the several panels are specimens of Alabama grain, peas, corn, etc.

The edges of the case are ornamented with Alabama grasses, and other soil products in the rough state. The whole is a splendid representation of what the State can do in building woods and the substantial crops.

The next most prominent object is a sand made of Alabama pine, planed and varnished. Is used by Mr. Wilder as his exposition office, being open except a rating, on three sides. The floor is neatly carpeted and Alabamians are expected to feel at home in its easy chairs.

On either side of the exhibit are rows of glass cases, made like window panes with a white background. Under each pane is a specimen of the fauna of Alabama, each with a name big enough for an empire. Nobody would suppose that there are so many varieties of plants in Alabama. This display exceeds any other of the same kind in the building.

It is in her mineral exhibit, Alabama excels. The Geological Survey contributed a stand of specimens. Among a variety of others, are lead, zinc from Calhoun county, copper from Tallapoosa, talc from Talladega, asbestos from Tallapoosa, corundum from Dudleyville. The Alice Furnace Company has a case of all the varieties of iron ore with the analysis of each attached. This will astonish the Pennsylvanians.

There are large specimens of every variety of iron found in Alabama, red and brown hematite, magnetic, and I don't recall how many others. There is a large block of Mounteville coal, some 5x5x3 feet in dimensions. An irregular block of brown hematite, from the Alice Furnace Company, is at least 7x5x1 feet in dimensions, and another of red hematite, from Oxmoor, nearly as large.

There are specimens of yellow ochre from Clarke county, a number of limestone blocks from Blount Springs, a beautiful display of fossils by M. C. Hoene, from Warrior Station coal mines, pottery clay from St. Clair county, talching stone from several localities, marble, white and variegated in proportion, and in fact of nearly every mineral that is good for anything.

The display of building is very fine especially that from the Ingelton quarries at Dickson, Alabama. The display of Alabama woods embraces some one hundred and thirty-two specimens, most of them useful for building and manufacturing purposes. There are eight varieties of pine exhibited and eighteen of oak. Nailed up in a very conspicuous place is a large cypress plank, fifty inches wide, part of it polished, and varnished, by A. C. Danner & Co. The same firm have a section of a cypress tree thirty feet from the ground which is sixty inches in diameter and is four hundred and sixty years old. There are numerous varieties of wood I never heard of.

Of course cotton is displayed in all its forms except in cloth. It is shown growing, as picked out, and in the bale. A stand contains the seed, oil cake, meal, oil crude, and oil refined. Outside the building, a north, or park, entrance, towers the pine tree from Escambia county which took three cars for transporting it.

The Alabama Great Southern Road has a display of the products along its line, among which are mill stones from Vance's Station, and checks from the Tuscaloosa and Cottondale Cotton Mills. By the way, Alabama is very poorly represented in the way of manufactured goods. The Birmingham Rolling Mill has a fine display of its products, the best here in that line.

There is in the L. & N.'s exhibit a fine display of silk cocoons by S. R. & T. Lowery, of Huntsville. Calhoun has several immense bottles of wine, which are not on tap, but look delicious.

Alabama's display is every way creditable and covers the whole building, Pratt & Co's saw mills at Verbena having furnished 3,000,000,000 feet of the pine plank and lumber out of which it is built. The same company furnishes the beautiful stand made of Alabama pine. Alabama's factories of all kinds ought to bestir themselves and show what we can do in the way of manufacturing. The L. & N. road and A. G. S. have shown what we have in the way of raw material.

Became Suddenly Mad.

Huntsville is in an uproar of excitement over the sudden insanity of Prof. Luckey, principal of Huntsville Female Seminary, and one of the leading citizens of the town. Wednesday morning his wife found a note in his studio, in which he stated that he was losing his mind. He left all money and valuables he had and asked her to do the best she could with it, as he had become insane. Nothing was heard from him Wednesdays or Thursday. His disappearance created great excitement, and a public meeting was held Thursday night, and searchers were sent in all directions. A cannon was placed on a hill near the town, with instructions to be fired as soon as any trace of the missing man was found.

Nearly two hundred people engaged in the search Friday evening. An old colored man found him in a cabin six miles from the town, stark, raving mad. The news was spread all the bells in the city were rung and the cannon thundered in reverberating tones, the welcome intelligence. The unfortunate man is now under medical care and it is hoped his reason can be restored.

Malaga grapes are successfully grown in Hillsboro county, Fla.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

For the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN. Sunday School Convention.

Extract from the Minutes of the District S. S. Convention held at Shelby Iron Works on 22nd and 23rd Aug.:

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22nd.

Convention called to order by the President, Rev. F. J. Tyler. M. M. Russell requested to act as temporary Secretary. President appointed a committee on organization, which reported for President, E. T. Witherby, Shelby Iron Works; for Secretary, M. M. Russel, Dr. M. J. Greene, Talladega; for Executive Committee, G. S. Hau, Calhoun, Chairman, Rev. T. F. Thomas, Calera; Jno. M. Caldwell, Jacksonville; Rev. Treasurer, R. H. Isbell, Talladega. Report adopted. Delegates returned from Shelby, Calhoun, Cherokee and Talladega.

The display was gotten up by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad mainly through Mr. R. W. A. Wilder, its general land agent in this State, and through Prof. Mohr, of Mobile who was specially employed to get up the exhibit of the plant growth of Alabama. Numbers of firms and individuals, besides the geological survey of the State, contributed to the display.

FLORENCE, Sept. 8.—Cotton reports from various parts of the country are unfavorable. Farmers are not hopeful of more than two-thirds of a crop. Drought in some parts and rust in others. No rain in the county of consequence for the week. Only partial showers. Corn will hold its own, and prospects of a good crop.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 9.—The weather here has been very cold during the last twenty-four hours, and but for the hard winds blowing over the entire State, there would have been severe frosts last night. The Manitoba Railway Company have advice of a snow storm in the vicinity of Winnipeg to the depth of two inches.

Special to CHATTANOOGA TIMES.

DALTON, Sept. 8.—Considerable excitement at Tilton to-day over the loss of a child of Mr. John Haines. It was given a registered letter last night to carry home and since nothing has been heard. It is supposed to have been waylaid by some scoundrel and robbed. Every one has turned out to find the child and they are dredging finding the creek now.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Metallic red is the color of the new 2 cent stamps that go into effect October 1st. Contractors are now fully stocked and await requisitions from the Postoffice Department. The distribution will be made from New York, beginning Sept. 15, and a sufficient number of new stamps will be placed in the hands of postmasters to supply the demand caused by the reduction of letter rate postage, October 1.

The department has not a sufficient number of clerks at present to undertake the redemption of the 3 cent stamps outstanding, and it is probable the matter will await Congressional action.

JOHN M. CALDWELL moved that a corresponding executive committeeman be appointed for each county in the district.

Motion carried. On motion the Convention appointed

Rev. B. F. Riley opened discussion on "What Ought a County Organization Do?" Discussion continued by Rev. T. F. Thomasson, Jno. M. Caldwell, Rev. F. J. Tyler, Rev. J. J. Strong, Judge Leeper, E. T. Witherby, M. M. Russell, J. B. Fickett.

The President appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: Rev. T. F. Thomasson, Jno. M. Caldwell, Rev. F. J. Strong, Judge Leeper, E. T. Witherby, M. M. Russell, J. B. Fickett.

JOHN M. CALDWELL moved that a committee be appointed for each county to be responsible for each county in the district.

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The Republican

Dr. Burke will soon return to his home at Helena, Ark.

Gen. Garrison, an old and valuable citizen of Oxford, died on the 3rd inst.

Mr. A. M. Stewart, one of the most deserving men in Calhoun county called us some days ago.

Gen. D. C. Turrentine, of Gadsden, died on the 11th instant. He was one of the oldest citizens of Etowah county.

Mr. Calvin Stewart, a good man and valuable citizen of Cherokee county, near Cross Plains, died some days ago.

Hon. Jas. F. Johnston, and family, of Selma, reached Jacksonville Friday, and are the guests of Gen. Wm. H. Forney.

Mr. W. E. Hooper, cashier of the Real Estate, Loan and Banking Co. of Alabama, is spending a few days in Jacksonville.

MARRIED Friday the 7th inst., at the residence of Mr. B. H. Denman, by W. G. Crow, Esq., Dr. C. H. Montgomery and Miss Adelia K. Seymour.

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant want to buy a 40 acre improved place a few miles from Jacksonville for cash.

An interesting revival of religion has been in progress for two weeks at Four-mile church south of Jacksonville.

Leo and Paul King, two of our brightest boys, who have been for some months in Mobile returned to their home in this place this week.

Mr. Seab Woodruff has rented the extensive farm and fine dwelling house of Mr. Jno. M. Crook in Jacksonville. Mr. Woodruff comes to Jacksonville to educate his children. Capt. Crook will travel next year.

The Charleston, S. C., News and Courier report's great injury to the cotton by drought and greater injury threatening upland crop.

Mr. R. B. Kelley, a prominent lawyer of Oxford, was in Jacksonville Friday looking for a house with a view to locating in Jacksonville. We shall be glad to welcome him as a member of the bar resident of Jacksonville.

The talk of the spoke and hub factory in Jacksonville booms right along. This industry, if inaugurated through the enterprise of our citizens, will be followed by other small industries of the kind that will pay handsomely.

Mrs. Mollie Anderson, formerly of this county, but now of Florida, stopped over in Jacksonville with friends, on her return from the Louisville Exposition, the first part of this week.

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant will be prepared to loan money to planters this season in larger quantities than ever before. Money loaned in Calhoun, Etowah and St. Clair.

Mr. Wilson, of Fayetteville, Tenn., stopped over in Jacksonville Friday and Saturday last to visit relatives, on his return from Anniston, whither he had gone to with a view of investing.

Jacksonville wants some men with enterprise and energy to establish a first-class market here at which fresh meats, fish, oysters and country produce could always be found. It would pay well. We don't want a thing of the kind that will run two days out of a season. Here is a chance for employment of small capital by some energetic men.

The increase of attendance at the State Normal School is constantly going on, and by Oct. 1st the number will reach two hundred or more. To supply the place of Miss Montgomery, a member of the faculty, who died some days before the opening of the school, the Board have secured the services of one of the most distinguished lady teachers in Georgia.

About the 1st of October Messrs. Stevenson & Grant will begin the publication of advertisements of Real Estate that they may have on hand for sale at that time. Parties who may have land to sell should confer with them. A reasonable commission will be charged for selling. If there is no sale, no charge will be made for advertising or other expense.

There is a considerable demand for houses to rent or for sale in Jacksonville. Between now and Oct. 1st this demand will grow greater. Those who have town property to rent should inform any one of the Board of Directors of the State Normal School. These gentlemen will make up a list and when parties come here to enquire for property, they can at once be directed to the owner of the same. The Building Association are putting up houses as rapidly as they can, but all they will build will be taken before the end of the year.

Internal Revenue.

TALLADEGA, ALA., Sept. 10, '83.

HON. L. W. GRANT,
Editor Republican.

DEAR SIR.—For the information of Tolocca Dealers and other citizens of your county, will you please state in the columns of the REPUBLICAN, that business and correspondence connected with the United States Internal Revenue for 8th division Alabama may be had with me at Talladega? Eighth Division embraces the counties of Calhoun, Clay, Cleburne, Randolph, St. Clair and Talladega. Yours truly,

N. S. MCNAFEE,
Deputy Collector.

BIG FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.

LOSS BETWEEN THIRTY AND THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Twenty-three Houses Burned.

About three o'clock Friday morning the dread alarm of fire was given. The County Hose Company (white) and the Hook and Ladder Company (colored) were quickly on the ground at the ringing of the bell, and a perfect throng of citizens, many of whom rendered effective service in saving goods from doomed buildings.

The fire was discovered to be in the Drug Store of Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet. When discovered the flames were bursting from the front of the building and it was seen that it could not be saved.

They quickly spread to all the wooden structures on this (east) side of the public square and was only checked at the brick stores occupied by Carpenter & Co., and Land & Turner. The fire on this side of the square took in Wm. M. Nisbet, drug store, A. L. Stewart, dry goods; Rowan, Dean & Co., tea, coffee, sugar, flour, &c.; and C. D. Harper and then took in the corner residence of Maj. Jno. M. Wylie from his point it eat its way south down Main street to the law office of Caldwell, Hanes & Caldwell, but here the destruction of some smaller buildings and this office, seconded by a plentiful application of water from the fire plugs checked its further progress. This firm saved their law books. It was hoped that the fire could be checked after the burning of the immense building of Rowan, Dean & Co., but so intense was the heat that it crossed the street and quickly licked up "office row," two stores, one of them occupied with dry goods by C. D. 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AGRICULTURE.

ROOTS FOR SHEEP.—It is possible for us to learn very much from the farmers of Europe. They are under the necessity of making the utmost profit that any branch of agriculture will yield. Consequently their farming operations are reduced to a science. Ours ought to be, but while we have so much land that is practically exhaustless in fertility we shall not bend our energies to make every foot of land and every animal produce to the extent of its ability. There will also be exceptions, however. There will always be farmers who will try to do the best they can, upon the very common-sense principle that where two dollars can be made just as well as one it is better to take the two. Such men, if they happen to be engaged in sheep husbandry, will make a study of European systems of breeding, feeding and management. The Englishman has made sheep raising profitable to a very high degree. He has shown us how to improve our sheep by careful breeding, and he can show us how to wring them with profit. Of course, it is not practical for us to follow European systems of feeding literally, but in these systems we can find the principle of success. In England roots are largely fed, and there is a question if they are not fed to too large an extent especially those that contain such a large amount of water as turnips. But in this country, as a rule, we do not feed enough. In the work on "Feeding Animals," by Professor Stewart, it is stated, as the result of careful experiment, that ten pounds of turnips with one and a half pounds of corn will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone. The feeding of roots in England, although we believe it is too extensive, is the secret of successful sheep-feeding in winter there. It will be more widely adopted here. Professor Stewart says that this will be the case unless the silo shall preserve better green food at a less price. Well, we do not believe the silo will ever do it. It could preserve better food if the crop to be ensiled was carefully selected, but we cannot get rid of our doubts that the cost will more than outweigh its superiority. Roots are good enough for sheep and they are cheap.

SUMMER TREATMENT OF GRASS LANDS.—We have not a just conception of the value of our grasses, nor of the possibility of extracting the full value from them. Our system is not adapted to this. We seed to grass for the purpose of destroying it very soon, while a meadow should improve in value yearly for a century, if it is properly managed. Some think our climate is not suitable for grass. The magnificent blue grass pastures of Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, and the great western prairies which have borne their perennial verdure for ages, contradict this belief. If we grow the right kind of grass we may have permanent meadows and pastures; and if we treat them in a judicious manner these may be kept in good condition always. There are a great variety of grasses. The former, of course live but one year, and then the roots die. Of this kind are those late summer grasses which we are apt to call weeds; the second are longer-lived, but soon fail and gradually die from exhaustion of the root. Of this kind is timothy, the best grass to grow with a biennial plant like clover in rotation, but a very poor one for a meadow or pasture. The long perennial grasses are orchard grass, meadow fescue, tall fescue, foul meadow grass, red top, Kentucky blue grass, meadow out grass, yellow cat grass, perennial rye grass, and some others which are not less noteworthy and useful. All these grasses have fibrous roots, or running root stocks, which spread and cover the ground with a dense mat of soil. Our object should be to procure and preserve a sod of this kind, and encourage its growth, both in pasture and meadow, by careful, skilful treatment. This should consist of occasional top-dressing with fine manure, or such fertilizers as plaster, super-phosphate of lime, bone dust, Peruvian guano, wood ashes, or potash salts, with a mixture of nitrate of soda. Three or four dollars per acre thus spent every second or third year will be liberally repaid by the more productive condition of the meadow. Fresh seed will be required occasionally in spots where the adverse seasons may have caused injury, and with such nursing and feeding as this, grass may be kept in permanently good condition, for no one as yet has learned how long, but it has been so kept for hundreds of years.

CAREFUL experiments in Germany seem to show that cows milked three times a day yield milk richer in fat than if milked but twice daily. There also appears to be a somewhat larger yield of milk from the three milkings. In one instance reported the difference in the yield for eleven days, the cows being first milked three times a day for that period and then twice a day for same period, was five pounds of milk a day. Such a gain, both in quantity and richness, would make a large item in the course of a year.

For a couple of bushels of well-rotted stable manure about the trunks of each tree, scatter a little grain upon it and turn in the pony. They will scratch among the manure, making fine and mixing it with the soil, and will destroy multitudes of destructive insects.

YOUNG fruit trees, which were set out last autumn or this spring, will be more sure to live and grow well if the soil about them is kept clean and mellow, and a hard crust not allowed to form for a distance of at least two or three feet on each side.

Mr. D. C. HOMMEEL, of Knoxville, Tenn., shows up a strawberry of the "Sharpless" variety that measured eight and one quarter inches in circumference.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says that in a hotel-house, 7x20, Mr. C. L. Goddow, of South Sudbury, sells 10,000 cucumbers, many of which averaged thirty-five cents each.

CAUTION is necessary in feeding green rye or clover and rank grass for sowing for fear of bringing on hoven, or other diseases. Feed a small ration at first, gradually increasing the quantity.

In answer to inquiries why hens lay soft eggs, it may be stated that the difficulty is caused by a lack of lime. Pound oyster shells should be within easy reach of fowls at all times.

THERE is no cure for a horse with confirmed rheumatism, food and care will do much for its alleviation.

DOMESTIC.

FOREST CITY WHITEFISH WITH WINE.—After the fish has been scaled and washed, split it down the back, and cutting close to the sides of the backbone, carefully free the flesh from the bones, next lay the halves of the fish thus cut from the back-bone skin down on the table; hold the tail-end of the skin tightly in the left hand, and with a sharp, thin knife cut the flesh from the skin, pressing the blade of the knife flat against the skin, and cutting away from the left hand. When all the skin has been removed cut the fish in pieces about three inches square and season them with salt and pepper; butter a large soup plate, lay the fish in it, cover it with white wine, turn over it another buttered soup plate and bake the fish in a moderate oven for about twenty minutes, or until the flakes begin to separate, but take care not to let it brown; serve it hot as soon as it is done. Have ready when the fish is done a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, stirred over the fire to a smooth paste; into this paste drain the wine and fish juice in the soup plate, stir the sauce quickly over the fire until it boils, and then serve it hot with the fish, sending the sauce to the table in a gravy boat.

PRESERVATION OF WOOLEN GARMENTS.

Remember to brush or shake woolen or black garments when taking them off. The gritty particles with which the air is filled—particularly in regions where coal is the chief fuel—will grind and injure any fabric—if not faithfully shaken off—twice as fast as wearing the garment can do. First, shake the dress energetically, either out in the hall, or if fair, better still, out of the window, then with an old soft silk handkerchief, kept for that purpose, gently rub the dress instead of using a cloth brush. It will cleanse equally well, and does not wear the fabric. Dust naturally settles in folds, flounces and trimming, and if left, will soon fill every puff and gather full of dirt. Shake the handkerchief out of the window every few minutes to get rid of any particles of the dirt.

CORNS.—Here is something which is worth much to people with corns. We have used it and know that it is good. It is Gezon's remedy. Take thirty grains of salicile acid, ten grains of extract of cannabis indica and one-half fluid ounce of colloid gun-cotton, dissolved in sulphuric ether. Put a little of this upon a corn or wort every night and morning. A plaster will be formed in four or five days. Soak the feet in warm water and the plaster can be removed, the corn coming with it. If not entirely taken out, repeat the application.

TO SAVE THE HANDS FROM CHAPPING.

—Soap-suds will not chap or injure the hands, even if kept a long time in it, if you take them from the suds, they are thoroughly sponged, or dipped in lemon juice or vinegar. The acid destroys the corrosive effects of the alkali and makes the hands soft and white. Indian meal and lemon juice used when washing the hands, when roughed by cold or hard work, will heal and soften them. Vinegar will answer if lemons are not easily obtained. Rub the hands in this, then wash thoroughly, and if you have it, after drying, rub on a few drops of glycerine. Those who suffer from chapped hands in the winter will find this comforting, and will make sewing much easier.

SOFT CRABS, FILLED WITH SALT PORK.—Wash the crabs, remove the soft fins, make a semi-circular cut just back of the eyes, and throw away the pieces cut out; roll the crabs in Indian meal seasoned with salt and pepper. For a dozen crabs allow a pound of salt pork; slice it rather thin, and fry it light brown in a large frying-pan; when the pork is brown take it up and keep it hot; fry the crabs brown on both sides in the hot pork drippings, and then serve them hot, on the dish with the fried

LOBSTER SAUCE FOR BOILED FISH.

—One small lobster, four tablespoons of butter, two of flour, one fifth of a tablespoonful of cayenne, two tablespoons of lemon juice, one pint of boiling water. Cut the meat into dice. Pound the "coral" with one tablespoonful of the butter to a smooth paste. Add the water, pounded "coral" and butter, and the seasoning. Simmer five minutes, and then strain on the lobster. Boil up once and serve.

A WRITER in one of the medical journals says he has found the application of a strong solution of chronic acid, three or four times a day, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, to be the best and easiest method of removing warts.

Gint's need health as much—nay, than boys. They can obtain it as boys do, by running, tumbling, and playing, and the like; but the same period, when a girl is in full flower, she is apt to be very weak, and her health is apt to be very poor. At least once a day girls should have their hair taken off, the bars let down, and be turned loose like young colts.

IT is not well to forget that the best peacock pie are made of squashes, pumpkins for cows, pumpkins for hogs, and squashes for everything, is a good rule.

A CHANGE of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the direction of the wind is changed.

A NOVELTY in lace is the Pompadour pattern—a darned net, with a fine purl-edged and a raised figure in silk muslin.

RIBBON WORK will be used by the ladies in lace work a great deal this summer on satin and plush.

PONGEE embroidered in cut-work in self-coll is in favor.

Health must be earned—it can seldom be bought.

BEEF tea has been prescribed for weakly.

WHITE mask veils are worn.

J. N. DIXON, of Iowa, sprayed his apple orchard with arsenic water to eradicate the canker worms and unexpectedly found it a remedy for the codling moth.

HUMOROUS.

UNCLE JOE MILLS has added to his many other accomplishments that of dealing successfully in horses. A short time ago he took one for a bad debt of \$250, and immediately offered him for sale. A customer was soon found, and Mr. Mills took him out in the Central Park behind the horse. Uncle Joe descended volubly on the merits of the steed, and finally as he turned round to go home, said:

"Well, I don't know but I'll withdraw my offer to sell this horse and keep him for my own use."

His companion protested against this, said he liked the horse, and was prepared to make a bid for him.

Mr. Mills hesitated a moment and then said: "I'll take \$1,000 for that horse, and not one cent less. He's the best horse that goes the road to-day, and he is dirt cheap at twice the price I ask."

"I'll give you \$300 for him," was the reply.

"Done with you, sir," was the quick reply. "I'm not the man to daily split hairs on a horse trade."

THE MEADOWS OF MARYLAND.

SPRINGFIELD, PHILADELPHIA CO., MD. Mr. CHAS. G. ADISON, of the above place states: "I sprained my right knee causing intense suffering, and the use of crutches for several weeks. I found no relief in other remedies and finally tried the miracle of cure, St. Jacob's Oil. In a short time I could bend my knee—which had been as stiff as an iron-rod—laying aside my crutches and was able to walk as well as ever."

"SAFETY" exclaimed a hotel guest, calling the attention of an urban waiter, "thus is a terrible deal you are giving me in the way of butter."

"It's slightly off color, isn't it?" inquired the waiter.

"I should say it was."

"Rancid?"

"You bet."

"Strong?"

"Strong as a mule."

"And fearfully frowny?"

"Yes; well, that proves it's genuine butter, don't it? If it was oleomargarine there won't be nothing the matter with it. There is considerable difference now-a-days between churn butter and painted tallow."

A VETERAN SOLDIER.

MR. G. F. BOWLES, of No. 24 Common Street, Lynn, Mass., says:

"While in the army, at the battle of Spotsylvania, I was severely wounded in the leg, and left the field. After a time I was picked up by comrades; and upon examination it was found that my leg was badly hurt and that I had serious trouble with it. I was given the most excruciating pain since, and could obtain no relief although treated by several physicians. I was sent to New York for help, when I was recommended to use St. Jacob's Oil. I purchased several bottles at one of our drug stores in Lynn, and began to use it as directed, and the pain formerly had; but I wish to say to my friends and comrades that Hunt's Honey will do the same thing, and is a worthy oil of prime.

You can use your tea to soak your toes to assist you in getting rid of your trouble.

April 26, 1888.

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J. N. DIXON, of Iowa, sprayed his apple orchard with arsenic water to eradicate the canker worms and unexpectedly found it a remedy for the codling moth.

HUMOROUS.

SHE was stylish-looking and attractive, while he was rather shy. They met on one of the new-fangled street cars. First, she flung her plump and daintily-gloved hand over the back of the seat, and it rested on his coat sleeve. Then she sat half-way round, so that their eyes almost met. And when she dropped her smashing right into his lap and let out a little scream he was fairly concerned. Gallantly picking it up, he raised his hat, tendered the parasol to his fair owner with the grace of a Romeo and his eyes for a bewitching smile of approval, when he recited with a shock! It was his wife in her new spring suit. His nerves have been unstrung ever since.

His companion protested against this, said he liked the horse, and was prepared to make a bid for him.

Mr. Mills hesitated a moment and then said: "I'll take \$1,000 for that horse, and not one cent less. He's the best horse that goes the road to-day, and he is dirt cheap at twice the price I ask."

"I'll give you \$300 for him," was the reply.

"Done with you, sir," was the quick reply. "I'm not the man to daily split hairs on a horse trade."

THE MEADOWS OF MARYLAND.

SPRINGFIELD, PHILADELPHIA CO., MD. Mr. CHAS. G. ADISON, of the above place states: "I sprained my right knee causing intense suffering, and the use of crutches for several weeks. I found no relief in other remedies and finally tried the miracle of cure, St. Jacob's Oil. In a short time I could bend my knee—which had been as stiff as an iron-rod—laying aside my crutches and was able to walk as well as ever."

"SAFETY" exclaimed a hotel guest, calling the attention of an urban waiter, "thus is a terrible deal you are giving me in the way of butter."

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Jacksonville

Republican.

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A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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AND

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice in all the courts of the 13th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

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AND

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business confined to them, in the counties of Calhoun, Etowah, and Cherokee, and the northern part of Marion county, in the State of Alabama.

MAY 1, 1883.

H. L. STEVENSON,

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J. D. ARNOLD,

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Nearly.

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Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

man?

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 2423.

BE THOU TRUE.

Care not what others say,
Be thou true!
If they gossip to betray,
Be thou true!
Be consistent—do right;
Make for the truth—go right;
Do what thou dost with all thy might;
Be thou true! Be thou true!

HER BIRTHDAY.

"By-by Dolly, don't sit up for me
I mayn't be home till late."

And handsome Dick Everett, seal-capped and overcoated, bent to kiss his pretty little wife.

"Must you really go, Dick?" importunately.

"Must I really go?" he repeated, "What a dreadfully solemn face! Yes, you ridiculous darling, I really must."

"Why?" persistently.

"Oh, because of dear—an—an engagement—I cannot break, dear!" a trifle untruly.

"Good gracious! what an inquisitive mortal it is, to be sure! Don't trouble your pretty head with business engagements; and once more, my pet, good-bye."

"And—oh, I say, Dolly," turning back and putting a fury head inside the door, "if you're in search of a job, I just wish you'd mend my other overcoat. I noticed a big tear in it for the first time to-night. Will you?"

And to his rather disconnected speech, Mrs. Dick nodded, and smiled a bright acquiescence.

The door slammed behind Dick, and she glanced round the cosy home-like room.

"If Dick had not been obliged to go out—and such a cold night, too."

The gas burned brightly.

The cheery fire in the grate was a bed of golden coals.

The French clock on the mantel ticked merrily.

Towards the crimson-covered table, on which lay a pile of unopened magazines, looked two wistful blue eyes.

But the bride of six months shook her dainty, bronze-brown head with resolute determination.

The rosy lips repeated the hackneyed formula—

"Duty first, pleasure after."

She was tiring desperately to steady her voice and still her heart sufficiently to ask him how he liked Genesee, just to exhibit a piece of stinging sarcasm; but she could not, to save her life.

There was blank silence a moment, then Dick walked over and picked up the overcoat.

"Hark! what was that?

Not a laugh, surely.

Yes, a laugh.

The maid, merriest, wildest peal that ever rang from human lips.

On the hearthring stood Dick, the coat fallen loosely on the floor, his hands on both hips, and laughing—well, even with a low laugh.

"Which of Dick's friends is sufficient-

ly foolish to perfume his love letters, I wonder?"

Then she turned it right side up and looked at it.

And she saw—what?

Nothing very alarming.

Only a thick sheet of embossed paper, stamped with a monogram, in blue and gold, incomprehensible as monograms usually are.

A woman's letter, decidedly, written in a pretty, scrawling, irregular hand, unmistakably a woman's.

The bird-like song died on Dolly Everett's lips.

The soft, bright color faded slowly out of her face.

The blue eyes grew wide and startled, as deliberately, though almost involuntarily, she read the few words on the page before her.

The note ran—

"Dick, DARLING—I have missed you dreadfully to late. Come. Exercise

diplomacy to-night, and slip away. Be

sides! Gersher is in town. Is the limit

too broad? In spite of all, Dick, ever

your

That was all.

But it was enough.

For a few moments Dolly's eyes, blazing, terrified, stared straight at the fat alabaster sheet, as though they would shrivel it up with their blue fire.

Then she flung it shuddering from her, as though it were a venomous thing, and could sting her.

Who was the woman that dared write

in that manner to Dick—her Dick?

she told herself, with an air of de-
fiant propriahty, hers only.

She crushed her hands tightly together,

till the diamond next the plain gold

circled out the white flesh cruelly.

Then, as a horrible suspicion leaped

to life in her brain, with a low moan she slipped from the chair, and crouched shivering against the great shaggy over-coat.

"Won't there be fun at the office to-morrow, Jealous of Dick Harvey? But,

by Jupiter, what a reception I got! Oh,

Her fears took shape.

What if he had gone to meet this wo-

man?

For the first time he had evaded answering her questions.

And how guilty and hurried he had seemed—so horribly happy and light-headed, too!

A thousand words and glances, before almost unnoticed, now flashed upon her.

She snatched up the note again and looked at it.

It was dated the evening of that day.

"Oh, Dick, Dick!" she cried wildly, "how could you? how could you?" And I loved you so!"

Then, with a sudden storm of sobs, she broke down altogether, and burying her face in the crumpled overcoat, wept and wept as if her very heart would break, the gentle little figure shaken and convulsed.

The fire burned low in the grate under a coating of grey ashes.

"Even!"

Now she did not pause to listen to the music.

Footsteps came along the sidewalk, up the st. st.

A latch-key turned cautiously in the door.

She neither heard nor stirred.

In the hall Dick paused, a curious smile on his lips.

"Dolly's asleep, sure as fate!"

He divested himself of hat and overcoat, and humoring a popular air, turned the handle of the parlor door.

"Goodness! Dolly, what the matter?"

His song came to an intimate end as he caught sight of the sobbing, shaking little figure on the hearthrug.

He took one stride towards her, but at the sound of his voice she had sprung to her feet with crimson cheeks and dangerously sparkling eyes.

"Stand off, sir! Don't dare to touch me!"

"Great Heavens! Dolly—" in dire bewilderment.

"Don't Dolly me!" facing him like a diminutive tigress—"don't dare to!"

"Dolly!"

"Don't mention my name so soon after hers—this Edith," to whom you are Dick, darling!"

"Dolly—"

"Can you find no other word with which to defend or vindicate yourself except the repetition of my na na?" this last with unnatural calmness.

The temperature had waited round from the torrid to the frigid zone.

"Have you gone—mud?" slowly.

The Republican

SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1883.

FROM THE ASHES.

The East Side of the Square to be Rebuilt in Brick at Once.

It is now a settled fact that the East side of the square will be rebuilt at once in brick. All the brick available here will be used for that purpose and large quantities will be shipped in from other points—Atlanta most probably. In addition to this a brick store will at once go up, beginning on Monday, on the southwest corner of the square, in a portion of the square that has hitherto been vacant. This will leave only the block on the southeast of the square, which was burned out, to be built up, in order to make the town many times more attractive than before the fire. This block is so desirable for business houses that it cannot possibly long remain open. It is not the intention of property holders on this block to hold at such figures as to prevent building thereon. Among those who will at once build brick business houses we may mention Rowan, Dean & Co., A. L. Stewart & Bro., Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, and Chas. Martin. One of the lots belongs to the estate of Lawson Carpenter, deceased, and will be sold within the next six weeks, most probably. When this is done a building will go up on that. It is impossible to build upon it now.

Dr. C. H. Montgomery, Dr. P. P. Linder, Deputy Sheriff Andrew Farmer, and perhaps others, will begin at once the erection of dwelling houses, in addition to those that the Building Association are putting up. This does not look much like a dead town. The fact is Jacksonville was never more alive than she is to-day, and real estate is going up every day. Property has appreciated in value here twenty-five per cent. within the last ninety days. Never since the war has the demand for real estate been so active here as it is to-day. The rise in values is not confined to the town. Farms lying anywhere in easy reach of the town are held at much higher figures than they were some months back, and holders are not at all anxious to sell.

Jacksonville has a very large scope of fine country to draw trade from, and all we need to control it is more cotton buyers. Other railroads to this point is but a question of time. Let them be built as they may, she will be surrounded by several lines running but three or four miles from her present depot. Branch roads to any of the existing or proposed lines can be built very cheaply, owing to the favorable conformation of the surrounding country. A company here own the right of way over the old roadbed of the Ala. & Tenn. Rivers R. R., from here to Gadsden, which has already upon it over one hundred and ten thousand dollars of work done in shape of heavy and long grading, durable stone culverts &c., and this company will give this magnificent property to any company that will build the road from Gadsden to Jacksonville. This offer is too tempting for capitalists to long resist. Other companies would take it now and build within a few miles of the town and then deflect, but they will never get it on any such conditions. Our people put too much money in this property to allow it to be used in any manner, except in that which will result in benefit to the town. This railroad has already attracted the attention of capitalists, and, as it will unite one great system with another—the E. T. Va. & Ga. R. R. and the Cincinnati Southern—we confidently expect it to be built and that at no distant day.

But whether R. Rs. than those we already have are built or not, we expect our town to boom right along. She already has good railroad connections, and we hope more from the revived spirit of her people than any outside source. Our people are no longer timid about investments calculated to subserve the public good. The spirit of exclusiveness and every man for himself has given way to a spirit of co-operation—a public spirit, a pride in the town and an interest in its growth. This is the thing we bank on. No people ever did anything of consequence who sat down and waited for outsiders to come in and do the work for them. No people ever failed to make their town or city what the surroundings justified, who were public spirited and who worked harmoniously together for the public good.

We have every advantage. We have a good country to draw trade from. We have a town noted all over the State for the healthfulness of its location. We have a magnificent school, largely attended, with lower rates of tuition by far than any institution of similar grade in the State. We have splendid church buildings and large congregations of orderly, Christian people of all denominations usual in this country. We have a refined and cultivated community. We are surrounded by the most charming

around us, within half an hour's walk. We have many elegant private residences, that would compare most favorably with any in large cities. We have no dromes or sooters among us. We haven't got an old fog in the town. We have an active, intelligent, public spirited people, who are not afraid or ashamed of work. There isn't a dud here.

This is not designed as self-praise. It is written to show our own people the advantages of their own surroundings, in order that they may know how richly Heaven has blessed them, and to encourage them forward in the course they have of late blazed out for themselves—that is to make the place worthy of the square that has hitherto been vacant. This will leave only the block on the southeast of the square, which was burned out, to be built up, in order to make the town many times more attractive than before the fire. This block is so desirable for business houses that it cannot possibly long remain open.

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HON. PARISH FURMAN.

Death of the Great Georgia Farmer

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Sept. 14, 1883.

Judge Parish Furman died at 8:30 o'clock last night of malarial fever followed by congestion of the stomach. He came home from a business trip quite unwell, and the disease which caused his death soon made its appearance. He was in the hands of a devoted wife and an able physician, Dr. W. H. Hall, and everything possible was done for him, but without success. His remains were interred in the cemetery here to-day.

A SKETCH OF JUDGE FURMAN'S LIFE.

Judge Furman, while still a young man, not over thirty-seven at his death, was one of the best known in the State. He was born in 1846, at Scottsboro, Baldwin county, Georgia, and was a son of Dr. John H. Furman, of South Carolina, and the grandson of the celebrated Dr. Richard Furman, a Baptist divine, after whom Furman University, in Greenville, South Carolina, was named. His mother was a daughter of Colonel Parish Carter, a prominent citizen of this State, and after whom Cartersville was named. She was also the niece of Georgia, Gov. Charles J. McDonald.

Judge Furman was educated at Oglethorpe University, the citadel at Charles Town, and finished his education by graduating at the South Carolina University in 1868. He commenced the study of law soon after he left college, and in 1870 was admitted to the bar in Macon, having studied law in the office of Nesbit & Jackson. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession and was appointed judge of the county court of Baldwin county in 1873, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability.

He was too young to be an active participant in the first years of the war. But his dauntless spirit and brave heart carried him, as young as he was, into the strife, and the last year of the war was a gallant private in Elliott's South Carolina brigade.

In politics he has always been a strong Democrat. He was elected to the Senate in 1876, and has served one term in the Georgia Senate, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention.

He devoted much time to securing a call for the Constitutional Convention, with a hope of having the capital moved back to Milledgeville, which city he represented. At last the Convention was called and the question of the capital was submitted to the people. Judge Furman canvassed the State in behalf of Milledgeville and made speeches in perhaps fifty counties. At the close of his term in the Senate, Mr. Furman was a candidate for Solicitor-General, but was defeated. He then devoted himself to farming, bringing to that occupation a fine education, practical and scientific knowledge, and determination to give it the same care and intelligence that men usually give to the professions. The result was wonderful. He took sixty acres of land that produced eight bales of cotton the first year he cultivated it, and by intensive farming and the application of a compost that he called a perfect cotton food, he raised the yield steadily until it had reached eighty bales from the sixty acre.

The Atlanta Constitution, which made him famous by its publication of his work and methods and achievements, says of him editorially:

"The death of Mr. Parish Furman removes one of the most useful men in Georgia.

Not as a politician, or as a lawyer did he do the work that will live after him, but as a farmer. A man of education and intelligence, he turned aside from the shower professions and devoted himself to farming. In this, he blazed new paths, or rather cleared the way through which pioneers had gone uncertainly and dimly. He proceeded firmly and surely. He first ascertained by analysis of the cotton plant precisely what it took out of the soil. He then made a compost that would return to the soil precisely what the cotton plant took from it. This perfect cotton food he supplied to the soil in excess of what the crop took out of it. As sure as two and twice four, he thus had his soil richer every year than it was the year before.

Mr. Furman's work is not valuable because of any discoveries he made, for he made none. Its value consisted in the fact that it demonstrated that good farming will pay and that the land is a bank that will pay back with interest every dollar that is wisely put into it. Mr. Furman's experiments produced such striking results that they caught the attention of farmers and provoked inquiry. When a man takes 60 acres of land that produces only eight bales in five years, it is natural to suppose that he will go to the West, the most to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are located. The coal and iron in the South are easily gotten at, and inexhaustible in amount, and the iron mills, the foundries and machine shops go to them better than they can go to the shops. Then cotton and woolen mills west go there, for the raw materials are, and are to be, produced there most cheaply, uniformly and better. Then look at the advantages of the extra hours of daylight in a year's run. This, of itself, is no small matter. As the South grows stronger and stronger the wealth, culture and power of the country will be centered to the South, where the advantages for profitable manufacturing are located.

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TRUTHFUL SAYINGS.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those assume the most who know the least.

He travels safe and not unpleasant who is guarded by poverty and guided by love.

Contentment swells a man into a tyrant, and makes even the poor richer than the indigent.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy but in passing it over he is superior.

Gaiety is not a proof that the heart is at ease, for often in the midst of laughter the heart is sad.

The prodigal robs his heir, the miser robs himself. The middle way is just to ourselves and others.

"Mr. —, it is said, died a Christian. It is well for him if he did. If he had lived a Christian, how much better it would have been for the world!" Such was the suggestive comment of a secular paper in reference to a distinguished man who died some years since whose moral character was notoriously corrupt.—EX.

Note the fact that the Selma Times says, "Calhoun is the liveliest county in the State." The Times knows what it is talking of.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The white Teachers of Calhoun county are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at Jacksonville on the 29th September. All Teachers of the county are expected to be present.

By order of the Board.

W. J. BORDEN, Sec.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Green & Crook, at Alexandria, have this day dissolved their partnership. Samuel L. Green retiring, and Emmett F. Crook continuing business and assuming all the liabilities and assets of the firm. Parties indebted to the firm will accept this timely notice that they must settle their indebtedness before the first of January next.

SAM'L L. GREEN,

EMMETT F. CROOK,

spent 14-83-22-3*

A correspondent living on the Mississippi bottom, opposite Cape Girardeau, Mo., has several large basins on his farm, ranging from one-half acre to ten acres in extent. During the wet months these have filled with water, some of them never being dry. The cost of surface drainage was so great as to preclude it, and these basins, with many acres on their borders, have been entirely abandoned. Discovering that a bed of sand overlaid a surface stratum of sixteen feet of clay, this farmer hired a well-digger, and, mounting the man and machine on a wagon, by means of a strong rope he was placed in the deepest part of a pond, about an acre in extent, and before sunrise he had bored through the clay into the sand. In thirty-six hours the water had disappeared and the pond was dry. This solved the problem, and the work was pushed; and some of the ponds that held water the year around are now planted in good order. To make the drain permanent, the hole was cleaned of all sediment, and sunk in the under stratum of sand about two feet. The hole was next filled with coarse gravel to the surface, e. with a mound of gravel about a foot high and two or three feet in diameter to act as a sieve to the drain proper. The cost of such drains is but a trifle and where the formation is favorable, this experimenter thinks a single drain will keep three dry.—N. O. Times.

One feature of the short cotton crop of the present year, is the reduced yield of the seed-cotton in lint. A Gentleman who has just returned from the prairies says a large planter told him he had just ginned two thousand pounds of seed cotton which yielded only 350 pounds of lint. A postal from another large planter about Marion junction says he had just ginned 1860 pounds of seed cotton which yielded 220 pounds of lint. Last year cotton from the same land, ginned on the same gin, yielded 525 pounds lint from 1600 cwt of seed cotton. This last falling off in the percentage of lint from seed cotton is about 5 per cent.

This State of facts is pretty general throughout the country. Coupled with the short crop it makes the outlook very gloomy to some careful figures on the general result.

As the short cotton crop is not confined to Alabama, but extends over many large sections of the cotton country, notably in Texas, the estimate of a five and one-half million bale crop, does not seem extravagantly low.—Selma Times.

"A great many christians seem to think they miss the very essence of religion unless they are in a state of ecstasy all the time. When they become frantically happy and are compelled to give vent to their feelings by shoutings and wild speculations they think the Holy Spirit has taken possession of them and that they are realing their title clear to heavenly bliss. Real religion, however, is remarkable for its power of endurance, not for its effervescent quality. A man has the gift of the Holy Spirit, but it cannot be equitably and beneficially divided by metes and bounds. It is ordered that the 29th day of October 1883, he and his family be appointed the day upon which to hear and determine said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested in said proceedings, to be and appear at my office in the court house in said county, on and after the 29th Oct. 1883, and contest said application if they think proper."

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

sept22-83-3t.

REGISTERS' NOTICE OF REFERENCE.

W. C. SCARBROUGH, Executor.

vs. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

N. E. OWENS, C. CROOK, et al.

Sept. 22, 1882.

In the February Term of the Chancery Court for the 8th Chancery Division of Ala., it was referred to the Register to ascertain and report "what amount is still due and unpaid against the estate of Thomas K. Crook deceased, and what effects are still in the hands of the Executor, W. C. Scarbrough, to pay off said debt, if any; and further, if there is not enough of assets to pay the debts, then to ascertain what legacies and in what proportions said debts must be raised from, &c." Therefore notice is hereby given, that I will, as Register of said Court, hold the reference at any office in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Friday the 6th day of Oct. 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. H. HAMES, Register.

sept22-83-3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

In Probate Court for said county, special Term, Sept. 4th, 1883.

This day came S. D. G. Brokers, the Administrator of the estate of Francis J. Crook, deceased, and filed his application for and decree to sell Estate belonging to said Estate for the payment of the debts, and from said Estate upon the condition that the personal property is insufficient therefore, and N. E. Owenses, 29 acres more or less, in each part of N W 4 of said section 2, all in township 15, range 7, east, in Calhoun county, Alabama.

It is therefore ordered that the 14th day of Oct. 1883, be and the same is hereby appointed the day upon which to hear said application, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, as a notice to all persons interested to be and appear in said Probate Court on said 14th day of Oct. 1883, and contest said application if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

sept22-83-3t.

NOTICE NO. 5287.

LAND OFFICE, MORNINGTON, ALA.

Aug. 28th, 1883.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Jacksonville, Ala., Oct. 16th, 1883, viz. Jesse V. Guin, Homestead 725 for the N W 1/4, S E 1/4 of N W 1, N W 1/4 of N E 1/4 See 32, Township 15, Range 6, E. 6.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, the land, viz. William B. Acker, Daniel Dunham, J. T. Beasley, Henry N. Stalls, all of Cane Creek Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, Register.

Sept. 6t.

The Republican

Dr. W. A. Skelton has returned from his Texas trip, looking much improved.

Jim Hutchison, the barber, has moved to a room in the hotel since the fire.

Mr. Peter Towns, contractor and builder, Rome, Ga., was in town Wednesday.

Mr. Phillips of the law firm of Phillips & Bailey, Oxford, was in town Wednesday.

Mr. L. G. Morris reports hogs dying with cholera on the eastern side of the county.

We acknowledge obligation to Congressmen Wheeler for a bound copy of his speeches.

Messrs. Kelley and Whiteside two members of the Oxford bar were in town Tuesday.

Several gentlemen have been here this week looking for property for purpose of residence.

Jacksonville can boast of one of the best Dutch boot and shoe makers in the South. He works at McCormicks.

Peter Hammond and some other young men killed a large rattler on the mountain some days ago. It had thirteen rattles.

Mr. Illose Dean, of Alexandria, was in Jacksonville Monday, fresh from a long trip through Virginia. He looks in much improved health.

Maj. Jno. M. Wyly the model general freight agent, was in town Wednesday, looking after the removal of his family to Montgomery.

Jacksonville gets coal cheaper this season by far than at any previous time. For the first time there is competition for the trade of this place among producers of coal.

Mr. Seaborn Woodruff, who has rented the elegant residence of Capt. Jno. M. Crook for the ensuing year, will take boarders after Oct. 15th.

The fire has not stopped the work of the Real Estate and Building Association. It will now push the work more vigorously than before.

Hon. Farish Furman, whose death is elsewhere recorded, was in Jacksonville during the last term of our circuit court and was the very picture of health.

Messrs. George Forney and John Francis left for the University of Alabama Tuesday. Both are bright boys and we predict for them a brilliant career at the University.

The cry in Jacksonville now is for brick. The four kilns lately turned will not supply one tenth of the demand. Brick will have to be shipped in here from Atlanta doubtless.

Gains Roberts, of Oxford, one of the most popular commercial travellers on the road, was in Jacksonville Wednesday. Gains used to shew a pencil on a sprightly Oxford paper.

Mr. Walter Montgomery, of this place, was selected by the Commissioner's Court to attend the Medical College at Mobile. Each county in the State was entitled to one free scholarship in this institution.

Mrs. Jno. M. Wyly and children will spend the winter in Montgomery, with the husband and father, Maj. Jno. M. Wyly. They will be much missed from our society. We wish for them pleasant sojourn in the capital city.

Mr. Clark, of Mobile, brother of Gaylard and Frank Clark of that city, has been visiting Jacksonville this week. He says that Mobile alone would fill Jacksonville to overflowing with visitors every summer, if families in town would board them.

B. F. Wyly jr., the popular depot agent at Anniston, was in town Sunday last, looking over the ruins the fire had left, among which was the home of his child hood. We imagine it gave him a pang of regret as he looked at the old homestead in ashes.

Mr. C. N. Martin has bought the brick and lumber and will at once begin the erection of a brick store building on the southwest corner of Main street and the public square. This building is not on any of the burnt district.

Maj. Daily, of Cross Plains, one of the principal merchants of this county, was down Monday looking over the damage. The fire had done the people here. He has a warm regard for our people and they heartily reciprocate it.

While changes incident to bringing out our improved all-home print paper is going on, we may not issue our paper until Saturday each week, instead of Friday as formerly. To those of our subscribers who are inconvenienced by this we say, be not impatient. It will not last long.

The Commissioners Court, at the recent called session, elected Mr. John Sidney keeper of the Poor for the ensuing year.

Some of the men recently burned out will break ground Monday on the new buildings that they will at once erect. Plucky!

Miss Mary Bowen, an accomplished teacher and most excellent lady, formerly of Atlanta, passed through Oxana Monday on her way to Jacksonville, whither she goes to take a position in the Normal School. We congratulate our county town upon the accession of Miss Bowen to its social and literary circle.—Oxana Tribune.

Alfred, the colored pressman of this office, who followed the editor of this paper faithfully throughout the war, has been made jailor at the Normal School and now waits upon the faculty and pupils of that institution. He is a decent and orderly and clerical looking old darkey, and the boys call him Professor.

We failed to note among the losses by fire last week that of B. F. Carpenter & Co. Their warehouse was burned with its contents. The loss by fire was more serious than we at first put it. Careful estimates now place it between forty and fifty thousand instead of thirty or thirty-five thousand as we first stated it.

We learn that the Commissioners Court of this county has placed a most durable and excellent bridge across Choccolocco creek beyond White Plains—one that will stand for the next thirty years. It was designed by Messrs. Morris and Loyd. This is right. The county should do all its work in such solid and permanent shape as to stand for a generation. It is the cheapest in the long run.

The REPUBLICAN, some weeks ago, urged the repairing of the water works reservoir, and then used almost prophetic language in regard to the fire that has recently occurred. The work was done through the energy of Mr. Oscar Camp, and the liberality of the people of Jacksonville, and much property was saved thereby. "I told you so."

Rowan, Dean & Co., have moved into the Woodward corner, Stewart & Bro., and Callahan have moved to the store-room under the REPUBLICAN office. Harper has moved in with Land & Turner, Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet has not located up to this writing since the fire. These will be their temporary quarters until new buildings can be erected.

Miss Annie Provost, of Mobile, who has been spending the summer with us, left last Monday. None of our fair summer visitors will be more sadly missed. Lovely, genial and accomplished, she won the admiration and sincere regard of all, and now as we bid her farewell we hope that happiness and joy will ever crown the hours of her future in the beautiful city down by the sea.

The Town Council, under the power conferred upon that body by the amended charter of the town, have established fire limits, embracing all the blocks that touch the public square and including the entire district burned over. Henceforth nothing but brick buildings can go up on any of these blocks. If any wooden buildings around the square should be removed or burned in the future, they will have to be replaced by brick buildings.

In addition to a new power press and new body, and display, 150 ft. for the paper, we have ordered a lot of new job type. With new job type and the fast Liberty jobber and other presses that we will have, we can turn out job work as cheaply, as neatly, and as speedily as any newspaper or job office in this end of the State. We have two excellent job printers, who are perfectly steady and are on to all the latest styles of work. Both belong to the church and neither over touch a drop of liquor, two rare combinations to find in journeymen printers.

Major Jno. M. Crook had his foot hurt by a falling timber during the fire. It is now almost well. Wm. H. Dean made a very narrow escape from a very serious accident the morning after the fire. In removing the large safe of Rowan, Dean & Co., the night before, one of the hinges to one of the doors was broken. This was not opened. Next morning as Mr. Dean opened the door it dropped down, barely sealing his foot and tearing the shoe. The door weighed hundreds of pounds, and had it struck his foot fairly, would have cut it off with a knife.

Miss Bowen, the newly elected member of the faculty of the State Normal School, reached Jacksonville Monday and at once entered upon the discharge of her duties. She has had many years experience in teaching in the best schools and colleges of Georgia and comes to our school with most flattering recommendations from distinguished educators of that State. She is perhaps the most thoroughly educated lady in the State to day. She gave up a very lucrative position to take a both in the school here and she will no doubt greatly add to it both in popularity and usefulness.

E. H. COLCLOUGH, & CO.

A Writer on prohibition in the Tallassee Mountain Home thus incidentally alludes to some Calhoun county town:

The argument from which the friends of the whiskey trade expect to draw their most popular plea, is that prohibition will seriously injure the business of Talladega. Suppose they consult Oxford, Anniston, and Jacksonville—the rivals of Talladega on this subject. Oxford will hold its own, and this is all that can thus far be claimed for Talladega; Anniston grows with magic rapidity, and Jacksonville has a better outlook to-day than at any other time in twenty-five years.

Cotton Factory at Oxford.

Messrs. T. H. Barry and Gennatus Robertson, two of Oxford's most prominent citizens, were in town Tuesday, to take the preparatory steps for the incorporation of a company to manufacture cotton goods in Oxford. Mr. Barry informed us that over half the stock was already taken and that he had little doubt but what the remainder would be taken at once. In short, he said, it may be looked upon as an accomplished fact. Ground will be broken at once, and thus another manufacturing industry will be added to the many others that Calhoun county can now boast of. The company will manufacture domestics and prints and rope at the beginning. We certainly wish the gentlemen who have connected themselves for the promotion of this enterprise the most abundant measure of success.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS IN JACKSONVILLE.

Within the last few days Mr. Stone, Supt. of the Broken Arrow coal mines has bought the beautiful suburban home of Mrs. Bellamy, who formerly resided here, but for some years has lived in Atlanta.

Mr. Caleb Woodruff, of Gainesville, Sumter county, has bought a house and lot for residence of Mr. Atkins. This property formerly belonged to Mr. Hill who is now a prosperous merchant in Birmingham. It is situated pleasantly in the western suburbs of the town.

Mr. Elissa Weaver has bought the residence of Mr. Harrison Fleming on Main street, south. Mr. Fleming has lived at Weavers Station the past two years or more and has been renting this property out.

Mr. L. D. McCormick has bought of Mr. L. Swan the residence on spring hill, formerly occupied by Mr. J. D. Privett. Mr. Privett has been a resident of Oxford for years and this property has been until lately rented out by his agent here. Some weeks ago Mr. Swan bought this property of Mr. Privett and has now resold it.

The demand for property improved and unimproved for residence is very active.

There are living in the north end of this county two young men named John and Sam Pasco, who are twins and look and dress exactly alike. Two or three years ago they married twin sisters, who look and dress exactly alike. The boys built two cottages that look exactly alike, and each had a child about the same age, who are very nearly alike. All are in excellent health, and last week the whole party came to this city behind a span of beautiful mules that were nearly exact matches. The boys are partners in business and are prosperous gentlemen.—Gainesville Southern.

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E. H. COLCLOUGH, & CO.

A dog belonging to Allen Savage, colored, went mad on the 15th inst., and began to snap at the children in the yard, and Allen, having heard that a rabid dog could not cross water in that condition and five, managed to get the dog to follow him to the tan yard branch. The dog went into the water and died in a few minutes.—Cross Plains Past.

We take pleasure in announcing to our Alabama friends that our Fall and Winter stock of Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Wall Paper is much larger than any previous season. Styles are practical and prices lower.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make application for the support of his wife and that said proof will be made before the Judge of Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., June 16th, 1882, viz: Woodrow Allen Homestead 7722, for the South East quarter of South east quarter section 26, township 15, range 7, east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. S. Wakefield, of Alexander, Ala.; Edmund Newton Teague, of Alexander, Ala.; Daniel McEachern, of Alexander, Ala.; Jesse Teague, of Alexander, Ala.

THOMAS J. SCOTT Register.

Sept. 25—1882.

Adults are subject to Worms as well as children therefore, how important it is that the system should be cleansed of these vile pests. Sirion's Indian Vermifuge will do it effectually.

OUR LOCAL COLUMN.

WANTED TO SELL.

Four yoke of Oxen; two log drays and one log cart.

WM. CROW.

GOOD MILK COW AND CALF

for sale apply to B. C. W. WYLY.

Sept. 25—1882.

For Iron or Fire Roofing,

Guttering, Piping, Grates and Stoves.

send to PHILLIPS & BAILEY.

Oxford, Ala.

Sept. 25—1882.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

If you want to have a first class Photo taken get it to J. Johnson, Anniston, Ala., and he will take your photo in first class style.

If you do not believe it, go and see his work and be convinced yourself.

All work warranted satisfactory or no pay.

He will be found on Eleventh St., Anniston, Ala.

NOTICE.

Township Sup'ts, will send in their enumeration reports at once or they will be left out, as the county report will be sent up in a short time.

I have received reports from eleven of 22—just one half: Send me, if you can, and let us make a good report for the county. Respectfully,

G. B. RUSSELL.

Farm Products and Implements for Sale.

Having rented out my farm and residence at Jacksonville, I desire to sell everything, such as stock, farming implements, grain, fodder, clover hay, horse-hold and kitchen furniture, such other things as pertain to a first class farm. Parties desiring to purchase should do well to call and examine.

JNO. M. CROOK,

Sept. 15—1882.

Lace Curtains, Antique Curtains, and Curtains Cornices at Coleclough & Co.'s Room, Ga.

When you want a grog of good whisky, brandy or wine send to G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

G. J. BRIANT gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whiskey send to him at Rome, Ga.

april 28—1882.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

april 28—1882.

G. J. BRIANT sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

NOTICE.

Parties holding claims against the Fine and Foreclose Fund of Calhoun county registered during the years prior to and including 1870 will please present them at my office for payment.

J. SKELTON,

Sept. 25—1882.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you. Frank or Caster. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Imman, Station D, New York City.

august 18—1882.

Very Low Rates.

During the continuance of the Southern Exposition, at Louisville, Ky., (commencing August 1st, and continuing 100 days) the Louisville & Nashville Railroad will sell Excursion Tickets from any of its stations to Louisville on its fare for the round trip. These tickets will be on sale every day. These L. & N. stations will be open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. and 10 P. M. to 12 M. and 1 A. M. to 3 A. M. to 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. to 11 P. M. to 1 A. M. to 3 A. M. to 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. to 11 P. M. to 1 A. M. to 3 A. M. to 5 A. M. to 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. to 11 A. M. to

Jacksonville

REPUBLICAN

VOLUME XLVI.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance..... \$2.00
If not paid in advance..... \$3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion..... \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... \$0.50
Over one square column, 100, etc..... \$2.00
Advertisers who place advertisements..... \$1.00
Marriage notices..... \$0.50

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES:

For County Officers..... \$1.00
For State Officers..... \$10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months.....	\$ 5.00
One square six months.....	7.50
One square twelve months.....	10.00
One square column six months.....	20.00
One-fourth column twelve months.....	30.00
One-half column twelve months.....	40.00
One column twelve months.....	50.00
One column three months.....	40.00
One column six months.....	60.00
One column twelve months.....	100.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the creation or old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

NO. H. CALDWELL. WM. M. BAMES.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Bames & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

TAU. BRADFORD. E. L. STEPHENSON.

BRADFORD & STEPHENSON,

Attorneys-at-Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

M. J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY - A T - L A W .

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

GARDEN, ALA.

E. H. ELLIS.

JOHN T. MARTIN.

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to the business concerns of the 12th judicial district, and the several counties in the supreme court of the state.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD.

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and
elegant manner.

Charges very moderate.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly.

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.

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THE REPUBLICAN

SATURDAY, Sept. 29, 1883.

BRICK AND MORTAR.

Work out the Burnt District again.

Since the purchase of the half lot of W. P. Crook by the Messrs. Nisbet, every obstacle to the rebuilding of the burnt district, on the east side of the public square, has been removed and work has commenced on the following houses:

Large brick storehouse for A. L. Stewart & Co., next to the brick store of Carpenter & Co.

Brick store house for Dr. Wm. M. Nisbet.

Brick Store house for Dr. J. Y. Nisbet.

The stores of the Messrs. Nisbet adjoint that of Stewart & Co.

The first lot belongs to the Carpenter estate, and cannot for the present be improved. It will be sold shortly and a brick store will go up on it at once, if the season permits.

The next lot is the corner lot of Maj. P. Rowan, and the architect is now designing a splendid house for this corner, and work will be commenced as soon as the drawings and specifications are in. This house will be absolutely fire-proof.

All the stairways from the outside, the balconies and balustrading will be of iron. It will run a hundred feet back by forty-four front and will be a very handsome building indeed, as will be the others also.

Messrs. Forney and Walker and Messrs. Carpenter & Co. will begin at once the erection of two large brick fire-proof warehouses. Work has commenced on the brick store on the southwest corner of the public square, which is being built by Messrs. Martin & Wicks.

It is said that two or more brick offices will go up on "Office Row" for law offices, but of this we are certainly advised. All the other buildings mentioned are certain to go up as soon as human hands can build them. Gentlemen in other towns who have asked the question whether Jacksonville will rebuild or not, are answered emphatically "yes." Our people have never thought for a moment since the fire of anything else. If people who doubt our ability or intention to rebuild, will come here in two or three months, they will find splendid brick structures in the place of the wooden buildings recently swept away by the fire.

In addition to the business houses here mentioned there are seven dwelling houses in course of construction and as many more will be under contract very shortly; and these will not begin to supply the demand for dwelling houses here. Jacksonville has concluded to resume business.

The last Legislature has been censured for appropriating money to supply additional buildings to the State University, and yet President Lewis is forced to announce through the press that the University is now full, and that no more students can be received until new buildings are erected, a part of which it is hoped will be completed by Oct. 1st.

Suppose the Legislature had taken the parsimonious view of the question that its critics have, and had refused to make the appropriation it did? We would today be witnesses to the spectacle of Alabama boys being turned from the doors of a State institution to those of other States because of the stinginess of their own State. Alabama will take care of the higher education of her own sons, let the capping critics croon as they may. The Legislature did right in making the appropriation it did to the University, and right in giving one hundred thousand dollars more to the common schools of the State. The pity is the appropriations of the State for educational purposes were not made larger. The safety and glory of the State lies in the culture of its youth.

A CASE OF ABDUCTION.

Some three weeks ago a tramp, named Ogletree, abducted a little son of Mr. Jas. C. White, of Gurleyville, Ala., and tramped with him three weeks before the child was removed. His treatment of the child was most brutal.

During his tramp, after stealing the boy, the man went through Chattanooga, DeKalb county, a portion of Etowah and Cherokee, passed Oak Level, in Cleburne county, and into Georgia. He was so closely pressed near Newnan, Ga., that he abandoned the boy, who was there recovered by the almost disintegrated father. At last accounts Ogletree had not been captured, but about two hundred men were on his track with blood hounds. This is the third or fourth child this fiend in human shape has stolen, and it is to be sincerely hoped he will be captured and hung to the first convenient limb.

DEATH OF COL. RUTLEDGE.

Colonel Henry A. Rutledge, formerly a citizen of Jacksonville, but of late years of Talladega county, died at his home, near Alabama Furnace, last Sunday.

He was the grand-son of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, both his father's father and mother's father having signed that immortal document. He was a gentleman of the old school, courtly, scholarly, every inch a gentleman. He died at a ripe old age, full of the love, confidence and respect of his fellow-men. In a future issue his death will be noticed more fully.

MR. THUMBERON MONOPOLY.

His Views on Existing Inequities Presented to the Senate Committee.

New York Herald.

"I believe the unsatisfactory state of the relations existing between labor and capital," said Anti-Monopolist F. B. Thurber, to the senate sub-committee yesterday morning, "is due to the enormous changes consequent upon the discovery and utilization of the forces of steam and electricity, which, within comparatively few years, have revolutionized all departments of production, and commerce, and to a great extent the arts of society in general. With new forces has come a tremendous development of machinery and corporate organizations which has conferred great benefits upon humanity as a whole; but the development has taken place without proper control and regulation, and a crop of attendant evils has grown up which are now crying loudly for remedy. I do not attribute all the ills which society is heir, to the effects of monopoly, but I do claim that the great problem in which the statesmen of our day have to solve is the equitable distribution of wealth which, under existing conditions, is heaped up in the hands of a few, to the detriment alike of those who possess or control it and those who have nothing."

Speaking of the tariff, Mr. Thurber said: "There is doubtless an element of monopoly here which demands careful consideration at the hands of our statesmen; no one desires to see our manufacturing industries broken down by a precipitate return to free trade, but if it is left entirely to manufacturers to say what degree of protection is necessary for their prosperity they will doubtless decide this question as the railroads do the question of 'what the traffic will bear.' He suggested the following:

among other measures, to the consideration of the committee:—Stringent laws against fictitious values in all works of a public nature, taxes that charge shall be reasonable, based upon cost; punish bribery with disfranchisement; prohibit free taxes; make political contributions and expenditures public; prohibit lawyers who are legislators from accepting retainers to influence legislation; make gambling in the necessities of life, or pools and corners, by which the legitimate laws of trade are annulled, a conspiracy by statute as it now is by common law; establish a postal telegraph and telephone, also postal savings banks and a parcel post, such as are giving such general satisfaction in England at the present time; reclaim the public lands from corporations which have not earned them; prohibit the acquisition or tax the ownership or large tracts of land, so as to make such investments unprofitable; adjust all tax law so that the tendency will be, as far as possible, to make capital rather than labor bear the burdens of government; develop our public service upon the basis of honest and capable service and not upon partisan favor."

Mr. Thurber created quite a little breeze by the assertion that "congress is packed with corporation lawyers and other representatives of monopoly interests; measures in the interest of the people are repudiated, smothered or throttled while those in the interest of corporations are consummated without the slightest difficulty." He placed the number of members of congress who were thus interested in it at 24.

"Now, hold on!" said Senator Call, warmly. "I don't know of a single instance of a member of Congress who is interested in any corporation, directly or indirectly."

"I am not the lawyer of any corporation," said Senator Pugh, "but at the same time I could not undertake to dispute the correctness of the witness' statement, not, perhaps, to cover a majority, but a very large number of members of congress. They are not, however, necessarily any the less honest and honorable men."

"As confessions upon the part of members of the committee seem to be in order," said Senator Blair, "I want to take occasion to confess that I have never had any interest in any corporation during my public life."

Oxanna Tribune.

We gladly learn that the Jacksonville Republican, one of the oldest and best established papers in the State, is soon to be equipped with a power press and have new typographical outfit. It has caught the spirit of progress that has given life and energy to its neighbors and is preparing to join hands in the onward sweep which is to place Calhoun in the foremost rank of Alabama journalism.

Calhoun county has given the State many of her most illustrious statesmen, eloquent orators and distinguished lawyers; she purposed to keep the prestige so honorably attained by supplementing her forensic achievements with triumphs equally brilliant in fields still more honorable.

An here, *en passant*, we may announce that as soon as the Oxanna Union Passenger Depot is completed and proper telegraphic service established, the Tribune will be issued daily a little one, it may be, but as lively and as full as a New Jersey mosquito in a Raritan picnic. We promise our Weekly brethren, however, not to ignore them when we don our diurnal boots.

Killed by an officer.

TALLADEGA, Sept. 13.—The Deputy Sheriff of Tallapoosa county killed a man named Bradley at Riddle's mill, twelve miles from here, Saturday morning. The deputy had a bench warrant for Bradley, charged with murder. Bradley had fled from Tallapoosa and was pursued. Learning that he was at the house of a friend near Riddle's mill, the deputy summoned a citizen of the county named Lide to assist him in making the arrest. Upon arriving at the house Bradley came out to the bars and shook hands with the officer, whom he did not know as an officer. As soon as their hands were clasped the deputy remarked, "You are my prisoner." Instantly Bradley jerked his hand away, snatching the deputy across the bars and started to pick up a rock. The deputy drew his pistol and Bradley turned to run, when the former fired, shooting him through the head. When he saw that Bradley was killed the deputy took from his pocket a pair of handcuffs and handed them to Lide, saying: "Here is a pair of handcuffs I brought for Bradley, put them on me." A trial before a magistrate will probably take place to-morrow.

A Twelve Year old Girl Accused of Beating a Man to Death.

A special from Washington to the Louisville Post conveys some intelligence which is exceedingly liable to denial by free traders.

The special says a leading politician, who has taken the pains to canvass the question of the speakership thoroughly, states that Randall will lead Carlisle in the caucus twenty-seven votes, and that the election of the former has been placed beyond a doubt. The same authority further says Mr. Tilden is anxious for Mr. Randall's election, and there is little doubt of his acceptance of the nomination for president upon Randall's election; that in the present shape of affairs, he doesn't think it possible for the democrats to win after having elected Carlisle speaker.

The Fire at Oxmoor.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—At the conclusion of a coroner's inquest in the suburbs of the town of Lake, upon the body of John Cunningham, Patrick Cuddy and his twelve-year-old daughter Mary are held under charge of murder. It was shown that Cunningham had died of a fracture of the skull, as the result of a beating received on Monday night from Cuddy and his daughter. Cuddy is said to have held the man by the throat while Mary beat him on the head and face with a club.

We learn from the Republican that the burnt district in Jacksonville will be replaced with brick buildings. Then, the burning will have been a blessing in disguise.

With a power press, a Liberty job press, new body, display and job type, and two printers that belong to the church and dont drink whiskey, Republican

OFFICERS OF THE NEXT HOUSE

Some of the Aspirants and the Strength of their Claims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—For the position of clerk of the next House there are three candidates, all ex-members, Gen. Clark, of Missouri; Gen. Atkins, of Tennessee, and Mr. Martin, of Delaware. The race is regarded as between Clark and Atkins. For sergeant-at-arms there are three candidates, John G. Thompson and ex Congressman Leedom, of Ohio, and Gen. Colt, of Connecticut. Messrs. Thompson and Leedom each claim to have the Ohio Democratic delegation at his back. It is now understood that they will submit their claims to the delegation at a meeting to be held in Washington before the organization of the House is entered upon, and the one receiving the majority vote will be entered Ohio's candidate, the other to withdraw. Gen. Colt has the backing of all the New England Democrats and of some from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He was a Union soldier, and has been a life-long Democrat. For doorkeeper there are but two candidates, Gen. Field, the last lieutenant under Democratic rule, and Col. James Wintersmith of Texas. The race between them is thought to be close. Wintersmith has the support of the younger element of Democracy, while Gen. Field seems to be strong with the old fellows. Texas and Kentucky will put Wintersmith forward, while Georgia backs Field. For postmaster there are four candidates. The Indiana delegation will present Mr. L. Dalton, at present superintendent of the Senate folding room. The Virginia Democrats will nominate Mr. Fischer, assistant postmaster for the last Democratic House. North Carolina will present Mr. Armfield, a son of the member of that name, and Mr. George Wedderburn has friends.

How Much Wheat Seed per Acre?

Where wheat is not all crowded, in a rich, mellow soil, and the tillering is not impeded, the average number of stems for each plant is about sixteen. Each one produces a head or ear, containing on an average, under, under reasonably favorable conditions, fifty grains. Thus one grain yields eight hundred grains. At this rate, the man who sows two bushels to the acre, would harvest sixteen hundred bushels per acre, or else much of the seed is lost. The average yield to the country, however, is less than fifteen bushels per acre. A bushel of wheat contains, ordinarily, seven hundred and fifty thousand grains; two bushels, one will on five hundred thousand grains. An acre of land contains slightly above six million square inches. So that each plant has four square inches from which to derive sustenance. Measure that on the ground, and see how small it is. Can you expect the plant to make a vigorous growth on four square inches? Can you expect it to tiller and produce sixteen stems? Can you expect it to mature sixteen heads? This is all that the result of this crowding is plain. The plants can not gain nutriment when growing so densely. Some must die that the others may live. The struggle for life begins as soon as the plants appear above ground. As the plants grow larger, they require more room, and others must give way, and very few, if any, attain a full growth. All are cramped and starved. Tillering is impeded; many plants do not tiller at all, and those that do, tiller imperfectly. The same is true of ears. Full ears can not be expected. An acre of wheat contains about eight hundred thousand heads? This is all that the result of this crowding is plain. The plants are everlastingly saying mean things about him."

An Insult to the Profession.

Texas Sittings.

A prominent physician was heard using very uncomplimentary language about a certain butcher.

"Why is it," asked a friend of the doctor, "that you abuse that butcher so much? You are everlastingly saying mean things about him."

"I've got good reason to talk about him. Last winter I owned a fat pig. I sent for that butcher to kill and dress it. He did so, but what do you think he told me when I wanted to know what his bill was?"

"I have no idea."

"Well, sir, that butcher patted me on the back and said: 'Never mind about the bill, doctor. We are in the same business, you know. We professional men must help each other out.'

Two thousand miles of switches were laid during the first months of the year by the tireless railroad men. This example should not be lost on parents and guardians.

About a mile of switch laid daily would do the most good, and put down and sealed with whacks, would safely side track lots of boys now making limited express time on the broad gauge, down grade which leads to destruction.

The Fire at Oxmoor.

WILLIAM H. GREEN, Register.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

Cahoon County,

In Probate Court, Special Term,

Sept. 17, 1883.

This day came S. D. G. Brechers ad-

ministrator of the estate of Edwin White, deceased, and filed his aida-

tion praying for an order to sell the

North East quarter of section 33, Township 14, Range 15, being 50 acres more or less, "excepting that portion of said land now occupied and used by the Ga. Pacific Railway Co. for operating their Railroad, being 50 feet on the center line of said Railroad track, being in all nine acres, more or less," in Cahoon county, Ala.; said sale to be on the 13th day of October, 1883, and upon the following terms: one third cash and the balance on a credit of one and two years, interest from day of sale, in two equal payments. Notes with good and solvent security will be required.

J. W. ANDERSON, Esq.,

T. D. BYNUM, Esq.,

L. M. FORD, Esq.,

sept22--83--3t.

Application to Sell Land,

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sept22--83--3t.

NOTICE.

The Republican
Mr. Richard Ingram, of Oxford,
in Jacksonville Thursday.

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RE-INVESTIGATED.

A Remarkable Statement Fully Confirmed by Three Important Interviews.

An unusual article from the Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat and Chronicle* was published in this paper recently and has been the subject of much conversation both in professional circles and on the street. Apparently it caused more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days since, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and results from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to give the entire article, as the validity of the article, but that they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity.

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence, when the following interview occurred:

"That article of yours, doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued such as you can sustain?"

"Every one of them and many additional ones. Few people ever get so near the grave as I did and then return, and I am not surprised that the public think it marvelous. It was marvelous."

"How in the world did you, a physician, come to be brought so low?"

"By neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing day and was ravenous the next; felt dull, indefinite pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious."

"But have these common symptoms anything to do with the terrible Bright's disease which took so firm a hold on you?"

"Anything? Why, they are the sure index of the first stages of that dread malady. The fact is, few people know or realize what all these symptoms are, sorry to say that too few physicians do either."

"That is a strange statement, doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease, even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you mean when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"Precisely. Thousands of so-called diseases are torturing people to-day, when in reality it is Bright's disease in some one of its many forms. It is a Hydra-headed monster and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of cases where physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"

"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy—Warner's Sore Cure. I am getting my eyes thoroughly open in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also. Why, there are no end of truths bearing on this subject. If you want to know more about it go and see Mr. Warner himself. He was sick the same as I, and is the healthiest man in Rochester to-day. He has made a study of this subject, and can give you more facts than I can. Go, too, and see Dr. Lattimore, the chemist, at the University. If you want facts there are any quantity of them showing the alarming increase of Bright's disease, its simple and deceptive symptoms, and there is our only way by which it can be escaped."

Fully satisfied of the truth and the force of the doctor's words, the reporter bade him good-by and called on Mr. Warner at his establishment, the Binghamton at. At first Mr. Warner was inclined to be evasive, but learning that the information desired was about the alarming increase of Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he spoke very earnestly:

"It is true that Bright's disease has increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that in the past ten years its growth has been 250 per cent. Look at the recent meat men who carried off Everett, Summer, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishops Haven and Peck, and others. This is terrible, and shows a greater growth than that of any other known complaint. It should be plain to every one that something must be done to check this increase or there is no knowing where it ends."

"Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr. Warner?"

"Hundreds of thousands. I have a statistic of this truth which has just come to my notice. A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis, and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. In order to show the contrast between healthy and unhealthy liquids, he had provided a vial, the contents of which were drawn from his own person. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications, I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both let him, and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys, and in less than a year he was dead.'

"You believe, then, that it has no symptom of its own and is frequently unknown even by the person who is afflicted with it?"

"It has no symptoms of its own and very often none at all. Usually no two people have the same symptoms, and frequently death is the first symptom. The slightest indication of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one. I know what I am talking about, for I have been through all stages of kidney disease."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"A very prominent case but no more than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from the

experience of hundreds of prominent persons who were given up to die by their physicians and friends."

"You speak of your own experience, what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had full heart and suffered but for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When I grew ill I found it was kidney difficulty, I thought there was little hope, and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying, 'Look out a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have been true if I had not fortunately secured and used the remedy now known as Warner's Sore Cure."

"And this caused you to manufacture it?"

"No—it caused me to investigate. I went to the principal cities, saw physicians prescribing and using it and I therefore determined, as a duty I owed humanity and the suffering, to bring it within their reach and now it is known in every part of America, is sold in every drug store and has become a household necessity."

The reporter left Mr. Warner, much impressed with the earnestness and sincerity of his statements and next paid a visit to Dr. S. A. Lattimore at his residence on Prince street. Dr. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of the analysts, courteously answered the questions that were propounded him:

"Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago?"

"What did this analysis show you?"

"The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance."

"And what did the symptoms indicate?"

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible.

It was seldom, indeed, that so pronounced a case had, up to that time, ever been cured."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and upon critical examination, find it entirely free from any poisonous or deleterious substances."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the contention which the publisher of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made.

The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and myself in the community is beyond question and the statement

that I did not think it possible

is the custom in Germany,

the movement of the train produces a certain hyperemia incomparable with the sweat bath.

Dr. Oettler has verified his

view with many experiments.

Dr. O's direction are hardly needed in America, where the hosts of sleeping-cars are generally made up so that the position is as indicated by physiology and our German *coffere*. In this connection, however, we would say that many persons are unaware of the fact that additional comfort and better sleep in traveling can often be obtained by judiciously using the bromides.

AGRICULTURE.

OLD MEADOWS.—A correspondent has a meadow which produces a ton of hay per acre. It has been down eight years and the clover and timothy have died out, and their place is occupied with June grass. He asks if top-dressing with barnyard manure and resowing them may not be doubted. They conclusively show that Bright's disease even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

"This, then, is what you mean when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

"That is a strange statement, doctor."

"But it is a true one. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. We doctors have been clipping off the twigs when we should strike at the root. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of Bright's disease, even more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, stomach, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments."

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"This, then, is what you mean when you said more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doctor?"

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